WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IX NO. 226 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Kota Radja	Palembang
Dutch East Indies	Pekalongan
Bandjermasin	Pontianak
Bandoeng	Semarang
Cheribon	Sourabayas
Djooja	Solo
Djember	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Medan	Tegal
Padang	Telok Betong
Langsa	Tjiantjap
Macassar	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Depart from
Yasa Maru	D. Wada	8622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	2817	16th Nov.	28th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Ando	8071	28th Nov	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	T. Yubi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
26th November..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,348
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT† ..	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA ..	8,983
4th March ..	MALWA* ..	10,890
11th „ ..	KARMAL ..	10,941
18th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT — Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About			
28th November	..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	..	NEURALIA	9,082
25th „	..	MERKARA	8,285
9th January	..	MASHOBRA	8,288
30th „	..	"CANARA".	6,012
6th February	..	"MADURA"	9,600
20th „	..	"DOMALA"	..
12th March	..	"NATIPARA.	8,182
20th „	..	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December 1922	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	
14th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
28th Nov. ..	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
24th „ ..	BARALA	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
25th „ ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
30th „ ..	KAKOA	East & S. African ports via Porbander

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Depture.
MALAY MARU	T. Saito	..27th Nov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	..7th Dec	19th Dec.
SOUS MARU	...G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	...T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

, L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	„	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	„	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca,	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

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Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brighiness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,80,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar. Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
803, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TURNERS for Iron Foundry, Apply KERRAWALLA FOUNDRY; Kalachowkee Road, Parel.
A R2032

INSURANCE CLERK—Wanted experienced man, with all round knowledge of Fire Insurance Business. Good terms will be offered to a competent man. Apply Box No. 7440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2029

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MARINE ENGINEER for a small Vessel doing coasting line. Apply enclosing copies of certificates and stating lowest salary required to Box No. 7441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2033

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED S. T. C. Graduate seeks TEACHERSHIP. Half-time preferred. Full particulars from S. C/o. THACKERAY, Miranda's Chawl, Dadar.
B R2030

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1904

TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorupdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 cotton bales in each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
O C11194

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

BIG ESTATES FOR SALE Near Bombay. Correspond with M. G. D., Address: Ambawadi, Block D, Room No. 35, Girgaon, Bombay.
G R2028

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS, Modern and practicle methods, starting on 2nd December: Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 85 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE, BRUNO PELTIER Theburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams; imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 13. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
A R1493

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

PURE KHADDAR!—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.)
T R1900

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10868

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that we have removed our Office from 88, Apollo Street to 107, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, FORT.

All future communications should be addressed to

Wm. LAWS & CO.,
107, Great Western Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.
C11413

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will, in accordance with the requisition received, be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 3rd December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the following proposition contained in the said requisition:—

"To wind up the affairs of the Company voluntarily and to appoint Liquidators authorising them to return the cardmoney to the respective cardholders and to deal with the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as may be deemed fit and to distribute the remaining Assets among the members."

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1921.
C11916

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST
ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

LARGE QUANTITIES of excellent Blue Stone as rubble or crushed metal suitable for reinforced Concrete Work are available at the Trust Sewri Quarries

For particulars intending purchasers should forthwith personally see the undersigned any time between 2 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) on any working day except Saturdays.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A.M.Inst. C.E.,
Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 6 & 57.
Office of the Trust Engineer,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga (Bombay 19).

TENDERS.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P, W, D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Staff Quarters for the various Departments at Asafabad, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The work amounts to Oosmania Sicca Rs. 1,03,000 (O. S. Rs. 116-10-8. Rs. 109 British Coins.) Payments of work done will be made at end of each Fasli month regularly after deduction of 10 per cent. for security deposit, which will be refunded after the completion of work. Plan and Estimate can be inspected at the Office of Messrs Mistri and Bhedwa, Civil Engineers and Architects Churchgate Street, Bombay, and where tender forms can also be had on payment of annas eight each. Tenders to be submitted before the 22nd December 1921 to the Undersigned, who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. T. ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
15-11-21.

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND of Pension and Tax Tenure for building purposes admeasuring about 8756 square yards, belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and situate at Colaba Road on the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory. Sealed offers for the purchase of the whole piece of the said land or in building plots as planned out should be sent by registered post to the Trustees of the said Funds in the case of their Secretary, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of December, 1921. A Plan of the said land is open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the said Office during week days except on Sundays and public holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and on Saturadys between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.
TA C11286

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) Constructing a Primary School including care-taker's quarters, compound wall and payment etc. at Dongri Street and (2) Providing Drainage and Water fittings to the same will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time on Friday, the 2nd day of December, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1921.
T A C 11419

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works (1) in the construction of a shed for lightning Crushers and (2) providing drainage and water fittings to the same at Carnac Bridge (south) will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday, the 2nd day of December, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
TA C11420

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have taken Mr. Venishanker Kuber Dave as a partner in our business as Cotton Broker and Commission Agents, only as from 1st July, 1921.

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
Cotton Brokers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 24th Nov., 1921.
R 2031

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE APOLLO MILLS, LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order dated 24th September, 1921, made by his Lordship Sir N. C. Macleod in Chamber herein confirming the Special Resolution for reduction of the capital of the above Company from Rs. 50,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each), and the minutes set forth in the Schedule to the said Order have been filed in the office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1921.
THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Apollo Mills Ltd., and Reduced.
C11422

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SHAIK SULLEMAN SALLE MAHAMED has contracted to sell to our client Bai FATIMABAI widow and administratrix of the estate of Cassum Aliani Chataiwalla the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kambekar Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2592, Street Nos. 22-25 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2992-2994 and containing by admeasurement 184 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Kambekar Street, on the North by the property of Haroon Mahomed and on the South by the property of Trustees of Ismail Hubib Mosque.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1921.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11417.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2436 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 25 day of June, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) MEHERALI FAZALBHAI VISRAM and (2) ABDULLA MEHERALI FAZALBHAI VISRAM, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants at present unemployed, residing at Chawpati, without the Fort of Bombay the proving executors of the last will and Testament of Aminabai Meherali Fazalbhai .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL KARIM KASSAMBHOY, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing and carrying on business at Panchgani near Mahableshwar .....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendant Rupees 6,650 as per particulars annexed to the plaint with interest thereon and costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of December 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other personable to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal, of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st July, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of July, 1921.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11425

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATS JURISDICTION.

E. 4663.
18-11-21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PRAGJI SOORJI, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in Barden, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BAI RAMABAI, (alias Ramavahu), widow of the said Pragji Soorji of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, and one of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 11th day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND
WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11414

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4184 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed presented and filed day of 19
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

POORANMAL GOOLJI SINGHANEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Narayan Dabholkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay by his constituted attorney Ghanshyamdas Binodiram .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MAHOMEDALLY ESOOFALLY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing and doing business under the name of Hassonally Esoofally at Lohar Chawl outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) GANPAT MAHADEO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay. (3) GANPAT BALOO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay. (4) RAMCHANDRA KRISHNA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay. (5) RAMBHAU AMRUTA of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay. (6) LAXMIBAI DUKLE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay. (7) VISHNU MAHADEO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to vacate and deliver up to the plaintiff possession of the portions of the premises referred to in the plaint in their respective occupations forthwith that a decree be passed against the 1st defendant for Rs. 342-1-6, against the 2nd defendant for Rs. 16-8-0, against the 3rd defendant for Rs. 6-9-6, against the 4th defendant for Rs. 6-9-8, against the 5th defendant for Rs. 6-9-8, and against the 6th and 7th defendants for Rs. 18-2-6 for rent for the month ending Fag vad Amas Maru (9th March 1921) that a decree be passed for compensation for use and occupation of the portions of the said premises in the defendants respective occupations at the rates mentioned in the particular annexed to the plaint and marked D from the 10th March, 1921, until vacant possession of the said portions is delivered up to the plaintiff and for the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in t' is Court on the 6th day of December, 1921, at quarter-past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) and document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 8th day of October, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 8th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11418

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in several local papers to the effect that Mr. CHHAGANLAL JAMNADAS does business in Iron and Steel under the name of "CHHAGANLAL AND CO." Iron Jatha, Carnac Bunder, Bombay, the public are hereby informed that by an order of the High Court dated 8th April, 1921, made in the matter of the Indian Lunacy Act and in the matter of the said Chhaganlal Jamnadas, a lunatic, the said Chhaganlal Jamnadas has been duly adjudged a lunatic, and that our client Mr. Hiralal Chhaganlal has been appointed the Manager of his property. The Public are therefore hereby warned against entering into any dealings or transactions with the said Chhaganlal Jamnadas either in the name of Chhaganlal Jamnadas or in the name of Chhaganlal and Co., or otherwise howsoever. The said business is being conducted for the purpose of beneficially winding it up by our client Mr. Hiralal Chhaganlal.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1921.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Hiralal Chhaganlal Manager of the Easte of Chhaganlal Jamnadas.
C11424

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3815 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 8th day of September, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SUKHANAND GURMUKHRAI, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiff.

v

1. Ramprasad Jain, 2. Harising Kaliansing, 3. Tricumdas Jekisondas, 4. Ramdas Natani, 5. Ochhavlal Sakalchand, 6. Maganlal Lallubhai, 7. Durgashanker Tribhovan, 8. Ramsahay Shankerlal, 9. Parshotam Tribhowandas, 10. Beharilal Jain, 11. Goreelal Jain, 12. Pralhad Dhirajlal, 13. Pralhad Kumar, 14. Ganpatram Maganlal, 15. Ochhavlal Sakalchand, 16. Lallubhai Kaluram, 17. Ramsahay Shankerlal, 18. Kusumchand Sroji, 19. Girjashanker Harishanker, 20. Babu Kika, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Khatter Alley Lane, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to forthwith vacate and give up peaceful possession of the portions of the premises mentioned in the plaint herein in their respective occupation, that each of the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the arrears of rent due and payable by each of them that each of the defendants may be ordered to pay by way of compensation for the use and occupation of the respective portion of the said premises in his occupation the same sum per month from 6th July 1921 as the monthly rent hitherto paid by him until vacant possession thereof is given to the plaintiff and for the costs of this suit.

Amended this 9th day of November, 1921 as per order dated 4th November, 1921.

(Sd.) M. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of December, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bomaby, aforesaid this 1st day of October, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. J. HOWARD.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of October, 1921.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
C11423 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on Sunday the 27th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 5, Connaught Mansions, opposite the Colaba Post Office, Middle Colaba very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and plateedware, marble and plain top tables and teapoys, silk upholstered drawing room suites, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, handsome engravings, flower vases and table ornaments, sweet toned cottage piano, gramophone with records, single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, aviary with birds, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lamps, bath-room, furniture, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. A. PRESS.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th November 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO
188, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF SEVERAL STRUCTURES AT PALTON ROAD.

Under instructions from D. A. D. Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 5th proximo sell by Public Auction on the premises at Paltan Road at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the Building Materials of several structures standing in the compound of Paltan Road Camp.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and materials removed away to the level of the ground within a fortnight.

AUCTION SALE OF MOHAIR SEALS, MARINE GLUE, GLASS GLOBES UNION, GABERDINE, BELTS, PRINTED ORGANDI ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

4 cases each containing four pieces coloured Mohair seals. No. 99323, in all about 497 yards 11in.

4 cases each containing four pieces coloured glass globe.

40 cases Marine Glue.

1 case safiron sporting Belts mark 4339 M. A. W.

On account and risk of Abdulkader A. Rehman:—

3 cases containing 64 pieces Union Gaberdine 54in in all about 1,993 yards, Mark V. Co. 9071 No. 1/3.

On account and risk of Mr. Alimohomed Adam.

2 cases each containing about 125 pieces Printed organdi 26" in all 10881 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

1 Overland Car 83 model 5 seater 4 cylinder brass fitting acetyline lamps complete in good running order.

1 Renault Car 5-seater 2 cylinder complete in good running order, Bosch Magneto, Zenith carboretter in both the above cars.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES OF MILITARY WORKS AT PALTON ROAD.

Under instructions from the D. A. D. Military Works Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Palton Road, opp. the Crawford Market the following:—

One lot of cast Iron scrap, one lot of W. I. Scrap, wooden planks, beams, rafters, scantlings, wooden door frames windows, doors, one lot of Asbestos sheets, steel rods, Iron plates, water pipes, bends and angles, one large lot of broken cooking stoves, large refrigerators with fittings etc., boilers corks, canvas hose pipes Electrical goods such as copper wires, lead insulated wires, switches, switch-wooden blocks, Electric-fan-poles, sundry Electrical goods, brass and iron fittings, marble slabs iron tanks, wrought iron and Zinc cisterns large and small water pipes, screens, wooden scrap, etc etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 24th Nov. 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE AT BRUCE LANE NO. 8 NEAR MERCHANT BANK FORT.

Auction sale of highly polished teak and blackwood rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suite, single and double door almyrah, marble top table glass door cupboard, office writing table revolving chair, arm and armless chairs, wooden cot, fancy teapoys galichas, sweet toned phonographs towel stand etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th November 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place (where goods are arranged for sale) very decent teak and black wood highly polished furniture including dining table, dining armchairs very beautiful tapestry lined drawing room suite, marble top table, teak and black wood side board, cabinets, hat-stand very strong wooden bed-stead, glass door cupboard, office writing table, arm and armless chairs, fancy teapoys, leather lined sofas dumb-waiter, side teapoys, towel stand, washing table, sweet toned phonograph, records, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE WESTERN SIDE OF COW LANE (BORBHAT LANE) WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Dhullaji Danaji and others the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Hargovandas Luxmidas (now deceased) and another the mortgagors pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagers under an Indenture of mortgage dated 11th day of January, 1913, made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell the undermentioned immoveable property by Public Auction at the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there-on situate, lying and being at the Western side of Cow Lane (Borbhat Lane) outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 718 and Street No. 12 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679 New No. 3060 Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7703 containing by admeasurement 116 square yards and bounded on the East by the said Cow Lane on the North by the property of Dhanrup Gunja on the West by a passage of the Bhorbhat Cross Lane on the South by the property of Raghoba Vithoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goreganker, Attorneys for the mortgagees at Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Nov. 1921.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE of Insolvent's Factory for Making Furniture, Electric Dynamo, Implements, for making Furniture, incomplete Pieces of Furniture, a large lot of Wooden Planks, Locks for Drawers and Cupboards, etc., etc.,

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Punjabi Ahmadin Mowlabux Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 25th November 1921, at 2-30 p.m., at Byculla Clare Road, opposite to Rogers Soda Factory, in the compound of Bombay Educational Society the following:—

A large lot of wooden planks, factory for making furniture, electric dynamo, implements for making furniture, incomplete pieces of furniture, locks for drawers and cupboards, etc. etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th November 1921.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Vardhman Bros., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Sir Sarupchand Hukmichand.

42 Bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2.

The above bales are lying in Bruce Lane, No. 7 Godown at Colaba.

OF INTEREST TO HOSIERY MERCHANTS BOOT MERCHANTS AND CAP MERCHANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows St., Fort by order of Mr. Bhawanji P. Master of Karachi and on account and at the risk of Bombay Agents concerned:—

24 cases American and English ready made Shirts, English woollen silk and cotton socks and stockings, superior American undershirts, Gent's and Ladies' brown and black boots by Gaint Bros. of London, real English woollen sweaters, superior black canning cloth and coloured fur for caps, etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

OUR DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

Messrs. K. D. Brothers present the following Daily Change of Programme:—

TO-DAY Thursday—24th November

"CLEOPATRA"

TO-MORROW-Friday—25th November

"SALOME"

AT THE

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI

The Kohinoor Photo Drama

An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight againt unrighteousness.

replete with

Brilliant Photographic Effect.

Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

Two Shows Daily Two Shows

1st 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) 2nd 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Two Shows Two Shows

1st Show 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

2nd Show 9-30 p. m.

Two Shows Daily for One Week.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Bandman Opera Co. 1921.

TO-NIGHT, Thurs. Nov. 24th at 9-30 p. m.

GREAT FAREWELL NIGHT.

"POT POURI"

all The Big Hits and Successes.

Booking at S. Rose and Co. upto 6. p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY Thurs. Nov 24th at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

The World's Great Film Masterpiece.

"THE SORROW OF SATAN"

By Marie Correlly.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY Thurs. Nov. 24th at 6; 8; and 10 p. m.

The Wonder Story of the Age.

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

TO-DAY—JUST FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-day—just for one day only.

The Superb William Fox Million Dollar superb production.

"CLEOPATRA"

All the ten parts complete, featuring.

THEDA BARA.

A Comedy in the programme.

Four Shows To-day at

5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

The Management of the West End and the Globe Cinemas beg to apologise to their patrons for closing the Cinemas for three days owing to the disturbances in the city. They are glad to announce that the above mentioned two Cinemas have reopened on the 21st instant and there will be regular performances daily as usual.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a Superb Indian Production.

"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"

A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental Splendour.

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

The Management of the West End and the Globe Cinemas beg to apologise to their patrons for closing the Cinemas for three days owing to the disturbances in the city. They are glad to announce that the above mentioned two Cinemas have re-opened on the 21st instant and there will be regular performances daily as usual.

The Alexandra Cinema

All the powerful appeal of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.

BURNT WINGS

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

BURNT WINGS

A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yousself in

BURNT WINGS

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

The Alexandra Cinema

Bellaiss Road. A few paces from Byculla Club.

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

BOMBAY.

Owing to the disturbance in the city last week The Imperial have decided to run the first instalment again this week upto Friday to enable their patrons to see the Serial from the srart.

TO-NIGHT
A Pathe serial
RUTH ROLAND
in

"THE AVENGING ARROW"

A swift lightning-speed seriol of the West
FIRST WEEK TWO EPISODES

Episode 1 "The Vow of Mystery"
" 2 "The Enemy Strikers"
Pathe Gezette & Pollard Comic.

TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m, Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

Price as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road, are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, te latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated. Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

"BE WISE IN TIME"

—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing". "run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

AND TAKE

the pills regularly, you will soon establish a state of good health to which, possibly, you may long have been a stranger. For "run-down" men and women Beecham's Pills are a reliable remedy. Their tonic and corrective qualities soon bring the important organs of digestion up to their normal efficiency. They also exert a purifying effect upon the blood and thus benefit the whole bodily system. Depressing and unhealthy conditions soon yield to the beneficial influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lane
Sold everywhere

boxes. Prices: As. 8. As. 12. and Rs. 2

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLKS

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

Liverpool, 18th Nov. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		--
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		--
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		10 40
Ditto		19 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	16 43
	March	16 53
	May	16 42
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	15 97
	May	16 00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 18th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price
November	9 96
December	9 97
January	10 02
February	10 03
March	10 04
April	10 05
May	10 07
June	10 05
July	10 04
August	9 94
September	9 81
Oct.	9 69

Tone: Quiet.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth:—Inactive.
Yarns:—Sluggish. Prices easier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 18th Nov 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good		7 40
" " Fully Good		7 90
" " Fine		8 15
M. G. N. 1 Oomra, Good		8 25
" " Fully Good		8 75
" " Fine		9 25
M. G. Broach, Good		9 55
" " Fully Good		9 05
" " Fine		9 55
M. G. Scinde, Good,		7 30
" " Fully Good		7 80
" " Fine		8 05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 19th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan	16 92
" " " Mar.	16 98
" " " May	16 70
" " " July	16 20
Spot Cotton at New York	17 55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans Jan	16 40
" " " May	16 20
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 13/16
Demand Bills	--
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York: Jan	17 85
Mar.	17 76
May	17 55
July	17 15

Liverpool, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 95
Mar.	10 83
May	10 73
July	10 63

London, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 3 16 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 5/3/3 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	38 Unsettled

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent).

Nov. 23.

As the New York quotations were received today 60 points higher the Marwari bazar opened in the morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 451 and declined to Rs. 446. Again it went up to Rs. 460 and remained to Rs. 458 at 3 p.m. The bazar finally closed.

For Oomra December/January the bazar opened at Rs. 390 and went up to Rs. 396 as for March it opened at Rs. 386 and went up to Rs. 391. At this time the rates for Bengal were Rs. 318.

As there was a little demand for New Berar cotton from Japan shippers our market at Colaba for ready cotton was steady and about 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	457
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	321
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	397
Do. March	391

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	458
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	318
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	397
Do. March	391

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 23/32
Bank Demand	1-3 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	..
Fcs. Demand	366
American Dollars	379
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	..
Japan	179
Singapore	174

Markets—Quiet

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-30 p. m. 23rd Nov. 1921.

Beady.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	85 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	87 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0
Teelseed, Black	55 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0
Jawa	65 0 0
Groundnuts	52 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	46 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 7 0
Linseed May	12 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	40 0 0

Ready. Rail Delivery	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	12 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	---
Teelseed, Black	---
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	---
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0
Groundnuts	12 0 0
Jawa	---
Mowraseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	9 10 0
Cottonseeds Ready	5 4 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-8-6.
Bars Gold forward 29-8-6.
Bars Silver ready 37-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 97-5-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 97-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/4
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 25/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 7/8
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 15/16.
Tone of Exchange Quiet.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 370.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 390.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 380.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 180
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 173.
London Gold ready s. 103-3.
London Silver ready d. 38.
London Silver forward d. 37-12.
Tone of Silver Absence of Buyers.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 3.98.
French Exchange Frcs. 56.20.
Italian Exchange 96.80.
Swiss Exchange 21.20.
Belgium Exchange 58.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 1110.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5% per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 1/1/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1925 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6% per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1950 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to Speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ab, Advance 2800, Alliance 370, Apollo 120, By. Cotton 1350, By. Dyeing 1770, Bradbury 1250, Century 1045, Cent. India 4600, Colaba Land 2660, Coorla 3200, Crescent 697/8, Currimbhoy 1737/8, David 1610, Edw. Sassoon 700, Fazulbhoy 1720, Finlay 1725, Ind. Malwa 72/8, Khatao 740, Kohinoor 3755, Meyer Sassoon 420, New Great 1282/8, New City 900, Pabani 1160, Pearls 1337/8, Phoenix 1230, Shapurji 455, Simplex 970, Swan 1450, Swadeshi 4620 Tata Mill 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 755, Andhra Valley 775, Ahd. Electrict 175, Bt. Burma pet 12/12, B. Tramway 135, B. Steam 290, Ind. Cement 340, New India Insur. 19, Tata Iron Ord. 82/8, Tata Iron Defd. 305, Tata Iron N. Ord. 72/8, Tata Iorca N. Defd. 250, Tata Hydro 845, Tata Oil 91/4 and Scindia Steam 10.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr in.	29.979
Temperature of Air	degrees	79.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69 4
Dew Point	"	64 6
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.609
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	1.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	87.9
Minimum do do	"	74.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind do	miles	144

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12½		224
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½		397
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½		66
Imperial	100	--	10½		--
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	--	14½		--
Morlas			9½		
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April	14½		32
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	--	7½		45 xd.
Tata. Rs 20	75	--	As. 12		22/12
Union 75	50	Rs.	--		5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12½		14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	--	7½		63/12
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125		33½		95
Mercantile Bank	B £125	Mar.-Sept.	16½		201
	O 121	Sept.-Mar.	16½		254
National	£612	Feb.-Oct.	£30½		31

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	530
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	988
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Jaamar Mfg.	250	Aug.	16	295
New Bazar	500	Oct.	60	690
New Motussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	988 xd.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	250 xd.
Volkert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	80	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	598	" do.	12	860
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	102
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	82
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	52
Guserat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	70
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4	67
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	--	4	100
Larkhana Railway	100	--	4	75
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	6	52
Mymensingh	100	--	8	75
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	5	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	59
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11	505
pper Sind Light Ry.	100	--	5	68

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	--	10½		175
Andhra Valley O	1,900	--	4½		775
Adhara Valley P	1,000	--	4½		100
P. Rs.	50	--	7½		58
B. B. S. and C. I. Rs.	52	May.-Oct. Rs. 6			13 1/8
Karachi B. &	100	--			100
Surat Elect.	100	--			4 pm
Tata Hidro-Elect. O	1,000	Jan.	35		840
" " P	1,000	Jan.	35		870
Telephone	53	--	2		100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100	2800
Alliance Cotton	100	--	--	370
Apollo	50	--	--	112/8
Asar Vij477	100	--	--	100
-hiwani	100	Dec.	12½	88
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	--	--	1310
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	125	1745
Bombay Industrials	150	--	--	100
Bradbury Mills	250	--	35	1200
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	80	1015
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140	4820
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	--	250	2700
coria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	750	3200
Crescent	100	do.	80	600
Currimbhoy	250	do.	190	1570
David	250	do.	140	1430
Dawn	250	do.	250	1670
Edward Sassoon	250	May-Nov.	As. 8	650
Elphinstone	100	--	100	200
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15	1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	190	1870
Finlay Mills	250	--	300	1510
Framji Petit	1,000	May	120	2210
Globe	100	--	50	330
Gokak Mill	100	June	90	225
Gold Mohor	100	--	80	227 1/8
Hindustan	1,000	--	50	300
Hydershad	1,000	April-Oct	150	2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200	220
Indian Manufg.	1,000	--	10	1500
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150	720
Jamsedi Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	980
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	880
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	1500
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	200	1700
Khatao	100	June-Dec.	--	770
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	37	3400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	5000
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	270
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	200	3500
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	300	3000
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	5200
Mathuradas Mills	500	--	100	1170
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	15	220
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	--	300	7700
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7750
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	150	980
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	100	1150
Pabaney	250	--	100	1150
Pearl	250	--	8	1310
Phoenix	130	Mar.-S	--	1130
Planet Mill	100	--	--	340
Premier	100	--	15	220
Presidency	125	Jan.-July,	20	1555
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000	300
Sassoon Silk	500	April	30	100
Sholapore	1,250	do.	20	13000
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	80	975
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	--	250	460
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	2650
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	4500
Swan	250	Oct.	--	1360
Tata O	500	--	8½	1600
P	500	--	6	1000
Union Mill	250	--	200	550
Vishnu Cotton O	500	--	--	2150
P	100	--	100	2200
Western India	1,500	--	125	501

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-Mar.	100		707/8
Back Bay Bath	50	--	8		46
Badnam Pile	70	--	8		100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	--		13 dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.	125	--	Rs. 50		510
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25	25	--	8		145
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	285		1600
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	--	2		20
Bombay Steam Navi gation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		80 2/8
P	250	Oct.	85		100
Bombay Uganda	100	--	512		pan.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.	80		78
British Burma Petroleum	?	Mar.-Oct.	As. 1		13
The Eastern O	10	--			
Chemical Co. D	10	--	Nil.		10
Empire Life Rs. 50	100	--	40%		35
Gokhal Karanja O	100	--	Rs. 7		383 1/2
George Gahagan & Co.	100	--	Rs. 5		60
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7%		5 dis.
Co. P.	200	Dec.-July	7%	75	nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	10	215	nom.
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	50%		220
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20		135
Marcks & Co.	100	July	12	147	1/2
Marsland Price Co.	100	--	45%		150
Marsland Price Co.	100	--	17½		90
McKenzies Ltd.	100	--	30%		330
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	--		10
New Union Flour Mills	100	--	20		100
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%		350
Phillips & Co.	40	July	--		40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	80		645
Scindia	1	--	Nil.		10
Sirdar Cerbae Gas Co. C	100	Sept.	35%		100
	10	--	--		90
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	20	--	6%		270
F	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%		
Tata Iron Ord (New)	250	--	--		70
Def (")	400	--	--		220
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	--	--		270
Thacker & Co.	50	June	--		20
Tata Oil Mills	100	--	1/30%		93/8
Western India Chemical Co.	10	--	--		5 dis

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
E—Buy. R—Ex Div.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	29th Nov.	m 10 47	27 1
		11 44a	29 6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	29th Nov.	m 5 3	18 10
		4 54a	15 1

AHMEDABAD LABOUR DISPUTE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S AWARD.

GENERAL AGREEMENT.

"New India" publishes the following from its special Ahmedabad correspondent: As no proper account of the recent Ahmedabad mill dispute has appeared in the press, readers of "New India" may find interesting the following unvarnished statement of the origin and course of the dispute with an examination of the umpires' award which terminated it as viewed from the Labor standpoint.

For some years past the mill-laborers of Ahmedabad have been making, with greater or less success, spasmodic and recurring attempts to improve their wages and conditions of labor and obtain from time to time a bonus or gratuity from the mill-owners out of their ordinarily handsome and latterly extraordinary profits. This, they have been able to do, not without hard and bitter struggles, strikes, which they could ill afford, being without organisation or any reserve of funds to sustain them. Only last year in March was a Labor Union formed amongst them, and it secured recognition from the Mill Owners Association for the first time in the settlement reached between itself and the Association after the Spinners strike in June of the same year. The two bodies then agreed to institute a permanent board of arbitration and appointed as the first members Messrs. Mangaldas Parekh and Gandhi to represent respectively the interests of the owners and the workmen. It was hoped that this institution would deal with differences between them as they arose, in the incipient stage, and thus prevent their culmination in open rupture, as had happened only too often in the quite recent past.

This year the question of the annual bonus began to be discussed amongst the laborers at the end of September, and the Mill Owners' Association was then appraised of their concern and desire to have a timely decision on the subject by the arbitrators. The Association thereupon wired to Mr. Mangaldas who was then in Poona asking him to see Mr. Gandhi in Bombay about the 4th October when Mr. Gandhi was expected to be there, and settle the points at issue. Owing to domestic inconvenience, Mr. Mangaldas could not meet Mr. Gandhi on that date. He, however, happened to meet Mr. Gandhi at Poona a few days later when it was arranged, that the arbitrators' Conference should take place on the 10th and the 11th But these matters could not then be settled and had to be postponed to the 13th, and it was decided that the arbitrators should meet at Ahmedabad on that day. They did, and the 13th and 14th October were occupied with conversations between them but with no result. The expectations of the labourers were next turned to the 17th when another attempt was to be made by the arbitrators to reconcile heir differences, but they were again disappointed. For the outcome of that day was not the long-awaited award, but a demand by Mr. Mangaldas for a formal notice from the Labour Union embodying the request for the bonus. The notice was immediately given. The next important day was the 20th when the arbitrators declared their inability to agree and issued each his separate award. In his dissenting report, Mr. Gandhi proposed, as the only way out of the impassee created and of avoiding recourse to a strike to refer the dispute to umpires and suggested four names as suitable for the purpose for the Association to choose from. An answer to this suggestion was demanded before the close of the 24th, Monday, failing which the extreme course would be considered the sole alternative open. The reply which turned out to be favourable, and which accepted Pandit Malaviya as umpire, was not however forthcoming till the eleventh hour of the evening of that day. A meeting of the labourers had assembled at 8 p.m. on that day to consider the situation, hoping against hope as it seemed to them for a favourable announcement. But when it came, as it did at literally the eleventh hour, several had left the meeting. These facts explain why the engine-room men did not turn up for work on the following day, the 25th, thus necessitating wide stoppage of work. They returned to work however the very next day on learning what had transpired. But on the 26th, the weavers went on strike, and it required all the skill and persuasion of the Labour leader to induce them to go back to work, which they did on the 27th. The trouble was the weavers had lost confidence in the bona-fides of the owners, having suffered from repeated disappointment, and even the argument that Pandit Malaviya had been accepted as umpire by the other party failed to mollify them. They had seen the Pandit at Ahmedabad where he had been on business of his own on the 24th, and his presence there had not then been availed of. It was after he left Ahmedabad on the night of the 24th that the decision to appoint him as the arbitrator was declared. Their temper had been sorely tried by the prolonged waiting for the permanent arbitrator's award, by its infructuous nature when it came and the delay in agreeing upon the method of settlement by an impartial judge; add to all this their natural impatience to receive the bonus before Diwali day; it is not difficult to understand that the arguments and urgings of their leaders in favour of their returning to work did not meet with a favourable reception. It is only when they saw the Pandit arrive again in Ahmedabad on the 27th, that they went back to the mills. The Pandit spent that day and the next in hearing the representatives of either side and gave his award immediately, this terminating the story of the dispute.

Before proceeding to an examination of the Pandit's award, it would be useful to consider whether the demand put forward by the workers might be reasonably described as exorbitant and if the Labour Union officials could have properly asked for less. Their demand was for a bonus of one and a half month's wages. The aggregate amount of bonus obtained last year represented in many cases more than a month and a half's wages, though in the case of some departments it amounted to less. What the labourers managed to get last year when they were entirely unorganised, their Union felt, it could not, rightly, either in demand achievement, fall short of. They had another motive and justification, more powerful and better founded, in the profits made by the mills and the dividend paid to their share-holders. Mr. F. A. Wadia in an interesting letter appearing in the "Times of India," of September 22nd cites certain figures which may be safely taken to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of this article. According to him, before the last decade of the past century, the profits of the mills used to average about 6 per cent. of the capital. From 1905 to 1915, they averaged about 12 per cent. and dividends of about 6 per cent were the rule. The dividends have how risen to nearly 80 per cent. If further elucidation of the workmen's position be necessary to dispose of the stigmatisation made in certain quarters of their demand for a bonus of a month had a half's wages as extravagant, it is easily given. A recent examination of the balance sheets of 16 mills in Ahmedabad City showed a total Subscribed Capital of nearly a crore of Rupees the profits for the year 1919-1920 amounted to a crore and 13 lakhs, the dividends to about 78 lakhs; while the wages distributed to the men throughout the year aggregated to about 65 lakhs. A month and a half's wages would work out at about 8 lakhs. It is scarcely possible to maintain that under the circumstances the men's demands could be characterised as anything but exceedingly modest. Without importing into this account any touch of partisanship, it could be asserted on the mere strength of the figures that if they had pitched their demand twice as high, it would still have stood well within the limits of the reasonable.

Pandit Malaviya in the preamble to his award lays down as a general rule, when handsome profits are being made, of a bonus equal to one month's salary and states the opinion that when they are extraordinrily hansome, as is the case with the mills which this account is concerned with "millowners might very properly and wisely give a larger bonus to the workmen." The terms of his award may therefore be fairly presumed to have been governed by this preliminary dictum, but they contravene it in certain instances. Another consideration which the Pandit overlooked, is that no workman would be really satisfied with a bonus smaller than last year's, the profits being known to have maintained their level. The Pandit has awarded as bonus a month's wages plus Rs. 15 subject to a maximum of Rs. 75. According to this rule, Jobbers and other workmen who receive a salary of more than Rs. 75 a month fail to get even the month's wages which according to the preliminary observations in the award is presumably the reasonable minimum for a bonus. In cases where the salary is more than Rs. 30, the Pandit's formula gives less than a month and a half's salary, i.e., the average bonus obtained last year. Below Rs. 30, the formula is advantageous to the workman. There is a certain justice and equity in this arrangement which presents a sliding scale of benefit with the lowest-salaried placed at the most-favoured end; but the fact remains that in the scale, the point of equality with last year's bonus is so placed that a number of men holding comparatively high positions fall very much short of it. Though last year's bonus followed a haphazard arrangement the stronger ones having obtained more than others, in a large number of departments it amounted to a month and a half's wages, in some even more. To illustrate this point which is important to show how far short the award falls in cases of persons receiving a salary of over Rs. 30, of their claims which represented approximately the *status quo* of the year past, we shall glance at some of the departments. The Sizers go above Rs. 100 per man last year, while their demand this year was only for about Rs. 81, which even is far from being met by Pandit Malaviya's formula; the weavers' bonus averaged 61 last year, their demand this year would have worked out at 60 or a little more; the throttle men received about 49 last year, they asked for 42 to 44 this time; the frame workers got 48 last time, they asked for about the same this year. Apart from their bearing upon the measure of the award, these figures reinforce the point made earlier in the article that the men in nearly all cases demanded no more than what they received last year, the only difference between their demands this time and last year's figures consisting in the improvement which the calculation on a definite principle however rough and ready would be upon the inequalities of the benefit received in 1920.

A noteworthy feature of the award is the recommendation that the workmen should make up for the period of their absence by extra work for a certain number of days, a recommendation which the men have readily accepted. The mill-owners on their part showed their confidence in the men by agreeing to pay the full bonus without any deduction of wages for the strike period before the performances of the extra work required on the assurance of the Labour Union leaders.

Pandit Malaviya has given his award as an *Umpire*. But really speaking, it is more the work of a conciliator, coming to a decision agreed upon by both sides before it was finally delivered as an umpire's award. What great loss it would have been not only to the employers—as was of profits—and to the workmen—40,000 in number as—loss of wages and starvation, and misery to their families, but also to the country by way of less production—may be very easily imagined. Add to this the feeling of bitterness if the struggle had resulted in cessation of work for an indefinite period. Ahmedabad has once more proved the value of the existence of machincs for the settlement of Labor disputes, and it is an interesting episode at this stage—i.e., on the eve of the Stanles Reed Committee appointed by Government starting its work to consider the means of devising suitable machines for the prevention and settlement of Labor disputes.

For full particulars as regards the numerical and financial strength of the Ahmedabad Trade Unions, which will give a good idea of their stability, I refer your readers to the first issue (September) of the "Labor Gazette," issued by the Labor Office, Government of Bombay. Just as I finish this account, I am informed on good authority that the Bombay mill-owners have decided to give one month's wages as bonus to their workmen.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23.

S S Benares, Cronberg, Gothenburg.
S S Rothby, Bedford, Newport.
S S Gandara, Lawson, Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S City of Palermo, Dix, Karachi.
S S Dunera, Walker, Kobe.
S S Clan Macwilliam, Ody, Australia.
S S Treglisson, Stephen, Delagoabay.
S S Barala, Kitson, Busreh.
S S Goolpara, McLean, Galle.
S S Neuralia, Addenbrook, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Koweit for Jeddah.

S S Benares:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Benares, 3,509 tons, Captain A G Cronberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara, 3,190 tons, Capain D S Lawson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with general cargo.

S S Dunera:—The B I S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Dunera, 3,419 tons, Captain W Walker, will sail today from Bombay harbour for China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons Captain Kitson, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Palermo: The City Line steamer City of Palermo, 2,892 tons, Captain C H Dix, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Neuralia:—The B I S N Company's steamer Neuralia, 5,655 tons, Captain Addenbrook, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 23.

S S Karoa from Durban, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—500 bags grannular soda; 752 bags coffee; 200 bags kaffir beans; 23 bags mugo beans; 4056 bags bajree; 92 bags mtma; 1 tin ground nut oil; 66 cases cheese; 9 bags bird seeds; 25 bags ground nuts; 1097 bundles cloves; 50 bundles clove stems; 250 cases jaggery; 4515 bales cotton; 8 bales piecegoods; 6 bales cotton goods; 9 bags ebony wood; 5 bundles ebony wood; 50 cases silver coins; 300 boxes specie.

S S Yakee Arrow from Sabine Agents Standard Oil Co. of New York—10907½ tons refined oil;

S S Grelarie from Durban Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd--5193 tons coal.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 23.

S S Macedonia for London—190 cwt kismis V Vishnoo; 1150 cwt kismis K M Jetha and Co; 10 casks Indian chutney N K Jussawalla; 2 cases dates E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—2,000 cwt linseed oil cakes Kulkarni Lele and Co; 50 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 120 bales cotton Latham Abercromlie and Co; 45 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Nevasa for Hamburg—220 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co; 110 bales cotton Bhadrasen and Co; 50 bales cotton Walmer and Co; 100 bales cotton fly Damji Bhanji; 110 bales cotton Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 52½ cwts gum arabic P Koonerji and Co; 275 bales cotton Patel Bros; 165 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 20 bales cowhides Cox's Shipping Agency; 5 bales sheep skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 55 bales cotton S Ramnaraya; 100 tons manganarese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 180 bales cotton fly Haji and Co.

S S Arabistan for Hamburg—165 bales cotton Patel Bros; 55 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co; 50 bags cardamoms husk G Suchidaaa and Co.

S S Isaia for Genoa—100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Ischia for Naples—300 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Sthia for Barcelona—200 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

S S Nevasa for Antwerp—660 bales cotton Patel Bros; 300 cwts bonemeal Hollingshurst and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 8400 cwts crushed bones F Ebrahim and Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton Vardhman Bros; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Nevasa for Ghent—61 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—200 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co; 10 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—385 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice—100 bales cotton Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co; 3 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Neuralia for Rotterdam—165 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai—50 bales cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd

S S Tosa Maru for Shanghai—1000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Shanghai—49 bars silver The Chartered Bank of India I A and China;

S S Nagpore for Hongkong—200 bales cotton yarn Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Ooloberia for Kobe—600 bales cotton Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Yokohama—4 bundles woolen carpets M A A Shushtarg.

S S Tosamaru for Yokohama—1000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Moji—700 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—300 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe—139 cwts sandalwood Sorabji Nowroji and Co; 2500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Akitamaru for Kobe—63 cwts gum kothira M H Dehdasty; 2000 bales cotton Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha.

S S Akitamaru for Moji—500 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSEES FARE BADLY.

INNINGS VICTORY FOR PRESIDENCY.

RHODES IN DEADLY FORM.

The final match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament ended in a win, as generally expected, for the Presidency, who scored a thumping victory of an innings and 297 runs. When the Parsis had scored 66 for the loss of only a wicket at the end of Wednesday's play it looked as if they would make some sort of a fight, but on resumption yesterday morning Rhodes got on the spot and it soon became evident that the Parsis would lose and lose heavily. Batsmen after batsmen failed and only Warden who could do anything against the bowling and his innings was of the utmost value to his side for he was responsible for 25 of the 33 runs scored. Rhodes bowled with plenty of aim and accounted five wickets for 26 runs. Hirst and Rhodes also bowled well, while the fielding was very smart and some fine catches were brought off. Having to follow on the Parsis, every one looked like saving the innings defeat, and in spite of two useful partnerships by Gandhi and Bhapoo and Bhapoo and D. K. Kapadia, the side was bounded out for 83. Once Rhodes was the chief factor in the cheap dismissal of the side, for he finished up with seven wickets for thirty-three runs. He was particularly deadly towards the end, and took six wickets for only six runs. His average for the match was one splendid one of twelve wickets for fifty-nine runs.

With 266 runs to make to avoid a follow-on, the Parsees resumed their innings at 11-5 a.m. Elchidana and Gandhi, the overnight not outs, coming out to face Rhodes and Beart. It was a disastrous beginning indeed. Rhodes' second ball clean bowled Elchidana and Beart's very first dismissed Gandhi, Parsons bringing off a fine catch in the slips. This catch, however, was nothing compared with another one brought off by the same fielder, a little later off Beart. Both Elchidana and Gandhi in whom were centred the hopes of their side for a second wicket stand, in view of their useful 66 on the previous day fell without a struggle before a single run was added to the score. Even afte these two had made room for Bhappoo and "Dolly" Kapadia the chances of the side were not a whit improved. D. Kapadia managed to get a couple of singles here and there and that was all. He tried to cut a rising ball from Beart, sending it flying into the hands of Parsons it was an exceedingly hot chance, but Parson proved too good for it and Kapadia retired with two. This was by far the most brilliant catch of the innings.

Only two runs more had been added to date to the overnight score, but three of the most reliable bats of the side had been sacrificed. Mistry, the captain of the side, came in at this not too cheerful juncture. Even he fared no better. The score rose by a single run before Mistry made room for, Warden, the hero of the round against the Mahomedans. Warden became, at least to some extent, the hero of their first innings against the Presidency.

Mistry tried to force matters, but he ought to have known better, that it could not be done with safety, with Rhodes bowling. Trying to hit out a slow delivery from Rhodes, he skied the ball just above the wickets and was held by Cummings.

Warden joined Bhappoo and broke the ice by cutting Beart twice to the boundary amidst applause. 70 appeared at 11-35 a.m. These two strokes only made the fall of the next wicket more felt. Bhappoo was dismissed in an unfortunate manner, being bowled off his pads. (77—6—0). Irani filled the vacancy but only played a passive part, Warden alone doing the scoring. The latter batsman made a fine display of free batting by hitting out the balls that had shed the bails of those who had gone before him. He had five fours in succession in his score mostly off Beart. At 12 noon, after one hour's batting 94 were signalled i.e. only 31 were added for the loss of 6 wickets more! A run later, Irani was leg before to Hirst who had taken over bowling from Beart. B. Kapadia came in, added a run more, and was soon after caught by Stileman at points, off Rhodes. Parekh joined Warden but he only swelled the list of zero scorers, Hosie making a very smart catch at short-leg the ball being held on the pitch. Five runs were wanting for a century, when Daruwalla, the last wicket, came in. He soon contributed four by hitting Rhodes to the leg boundary, the stroke just falling short of six. A single more by Warden, off Hirst, brought up the century, which many had despaired of. The end, however, was not far in sight, for only two singles later, scored one by each batsmen, Hirst completely beat Daruwalla with a fine ball. The score was a poor one—102 for an innings—and the prospect was more dreary still, for having had to follow-on, the Parsees had to make good as many as 380 runs to avoid an innings' defeat.

It was, from beginning to end a tale of helpless surrender—there being literally a procession of players coming in and going out. All, except Warden, were quite at sea in playing Rhodes succumbing without the least resistance. Perhaps to-day the bowlers were in their form, yesterday they being tired after wielding at least 20 oz. for hours together. 65 for 1 wicket is quite a different story from 36 for the rest!

The Presidency fielding left nothing to be desired, ground work and catching being both excellent. Only one chance was allowed, Cummings once missing Bhappoo behind the wickets.

As for the batting side, Warden was the only one who did any performance of note carrying his bat out for 25. Elchidana and Gandhi, of course, did well on the previous day.

PARSEES.

First Innings.

J. Elchidana b Rhodes	36
D. D. Driver b Hirst	0
S. Gandhi c Parson sb Beart	23
B. Bhappoo b Rhodes	0
D. K. Kapadia c Parsons b Beart	2
Col. K. M. Mistry, c Cummings b Rhodes	1
J. S. Warden not out	25
K. Irani l-b-w. b Hirst	0
B. Kapadia c Stileman b Rhodes	1
J. Parekh c Hosie b Rhodes	0
P. Daruwalla b Hirst	5
Extras	9
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsees—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hirst	17.1	6	20	3
Capt. Beart	13	2	38	2
Rhodes	21	11	26	5
Boyd	4	2	9	0

Hirst bowled a no-ball.

Being in a minority of 380 runs the Parsees had to follow-on which they did at 12-40 p.m. sending in Elchidana and Gandhi to the bowling of Beart and Hirst. The left-hander gave evidence in his batting in the following-on of a resolve not to give in lying down. He played with refreshing freedom and soon cut Hirst away for four. Runs came in singles, at a moderate rate, and ten were signalled five minutes before the lunch interval. The fortunes of the Parsee side were none the brighter even in this second attempt, for before 13 runs were scored Elchidana played on to a ball from Beart and retired with 9. The partnership in the first innings between the two players had proved the stand of their side—albeit running into two figures only. When the lunch interval was taken the Parsee score stood at 12 for one wicket.

AFTER LUNCH.

Play was resumed at 2-15, Bhappoo, who had come in the place of Elchidana, facing Beart. Hirst bowled from the other end. The batting was certainly more enterprising after the hour's interval. The runs were got by fine placings, especially in the leg side, and twenty were signalled at 2-30 p.m. Bhappoo, at this stage narrowly escaped being run out. Gandhi did not respond to a call from the former to an easy run, only a wide return of the ball saving Bhappoo. Gandhi exhibited a powerful drive to the long-off boundary off Beart, exciting applause. Bhappoo did the same stroke off Rhodes, who had relieved Hirst, but Fry saved an imminent four, just at the boundary. Gandhi again won applause by sending Beart to the boundary with a fine leg glance. This brought thirty up. Bhappoo just touched a fast delivery from Beart, and got a four without exertion. At 33 however, came the separation of this promising partnership, Gandhi being caught at point by Stileman off Rhodes. Gandhi was responsible for 21.

D. Kapadia filled the vacancy and immediately got an ovation for a big hit for six off Rhodes, the ball landing on the top of the Gymkhana end screen. Some loose fielding and erratic returns gave a number runs at this stage and the half century was registered at 2-55 p.m. Hirst relieved Beart, beginning with a maiden.

Bhappoo was now 'going,' for he soon after jumped out and hit Rhodes for four. A few feet further and it would have been a fine six. This brought the score to sixty, one hour after the start. Six runs more, and "Dolly's" merry career at the wickets came to a close. He tried to hit Rhodes to the on-side, mishit the ball and was finely held by Travers in the slips. (66—3—12).

Mistry joined Bhappoo, who had 22 at this stage. He was more unfortunate than D. Kapadia. He also started with a fine hit for four off Rhodes. He tried to do the same for the third ball but not with the same success. He hit out, quite well, no doubt, but Boyd was standing at squareleg and made a good catch. (70—4—4). This let in Driver, who did not stay in long. He managed to get a couple of singles before he was caught out by Parsons in the slips off Rhodes (73—5—2). Warden came out to partner Bhappoo at 3-30 p.m. The hero of the side, however, did not make a stand with Bhappoo, as was expected. He got out to try a big hit off Rhodes, missed, and was smartly stumped behind the wickets by Cummings. With Warden out, there were few chances left for the side to be pulled out of the fire. (77—6—3).

K. Irani now joined Bhappoo. His innings was a ditto of Mistry. He hit out Rhodes for four, and two balls later was dismissed with only that much, being caught behind the wickets by Cummings off Rhodes. (81—7—4). The three batsmen who followed, including Bhappoo, were dismissed in five minutes for a couple of runs. B. Kapadia, was caught by Boyd at square leg, Bhappoo was caught by Travers in the slips off Beart and P. Daruwalla who followed succumbed to a ball from Beart.

The collapse in the follow-on especially at the end was more complete than in the first innings, though the Parsees began well.

The finals thus resulted in a victory for the Presidency by an innings and 297 runs.

Rhodes bowled with deadly effect, dismissing the last six wickets for as many runs.

PARSEES.

Follow-on.

J. Elchidana b Beart	9
S. Gandhi c Stileman b Rhodes	21
B. Bhappoo, c Travers b Beart	25
D. K. Kapadia c Travers b Rhodes	12
Col. K. M. Mistry c Boyd b Rhodes	4
D. D. Driver c Parsons b Rhodes	2
J. S. Warden st. Cummings b Rhodes	3
K. Irani c Cummings b Rhodes	4
B. Kapadia c Boyd b Rhodes	0
J. Parekh not out	0
P. Daruwalla b Beart	0
Extras	3
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Beart	11.5	2	25	3
Hirst	12	5	22	0
Rhodes	13	3	33	7

The feature of the Parsee first innings as well as the follow-on was that most of the wickets captured were caught out five in the former and as many as seven in the latter. In the first round, eight Hindu batsmen succumbed to catches in the first innings against the Presidency. The reason why, as some one crudely put it after the match yesterday, is nothing but—

"Lobs, Lobs, Lobs,
That end in 'Blobs',
And wrench repentant sobs;
Aptly described by knowing Hobbs,
As strategists ranking with the 'Bobs'
That scatter undisciplined mobs:
Hindus and Parsees fell—to Lobs."

"DREADFUL FATE OF MOPLAH PRISONERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The telegram which appeared in the "Times" of yesterday under the cool and unruffled heading "An overcrowded wagons" and the more detailed Associated Press telegram appearing in your issue of this morning regarding the cruel death by asphyxia of 64 Martial Law prisoners who were being conveyed in a goods wagon from Malabar to Bellary will, I hope, serve to turn the attention of the Indian public to the grim tragedy that is being enacted in Malabar. More than once after my arrival in Bombay I had, on the few occasions I was privileged to address the public in connection with the Congress—relief—work in Malabar, referred to the methods employed by the Police in that district and in particular to the cruel treatment by them of prisoners which were tending to exasperate the Moplahs more and more and to aggravate a situation already sufficiently serious.

If the occasion on which the present tragedy has happened were the only one on which prisoners were conveyed in closed goods iron wagons one could perhaps pardon an attempt at explanation or extenuation made by those responsible however callous, their action might be. But I can state from my personal experience during the two months I continued to be in Malabar after the proclamation of Martial law that it was an almost invariable practice to carry prisoners in covered goods wagons without adequate accommodation or ventilation. This is bourne out by the Calicut correspondent of the "Times" who claims in to-day's issue of that paper that prisoners used to be carried in similar vans on previous occasions also without any mishap. To stuff more than a hundred human beings into a covered goods iron wagon and to lock them up there for hours would-in-itself be barbarous and inhuman enough even if it did not cause actual death as it did in the present instance. I have heard from the lips of eye-witnesses accounts of the cruel way in which unfortunate prisoners used to be thrust into these wagons which could not give adequate sitting or even standing accommodation for all and of their cries for air and water which were unheeded by those in charge of them and only excited their derision and laughter. Stories were current even then of the point of utter exhaustion to which many of the prisoners used to be reduced by the time they reached their destination and of even the death of some of them but it was impossible to verify them. More than once correspondents had called the attention of the public to this inhuman practice in the columns of the "Hindu" of Madras. But as these complaints came from Non-Co-operators they were unheeded either deliberately or in a criminally light-hearted manner. I painfully recollect how when Mr. U. Gopal Menon of Calicut referred on one occasion to these and other acts of inhumanity towards prisoners in the columns of the "Hindu," some of the Calicut newspapers, which have betrayed their trust as organs of public opinion fell foul of Mr. Menon and called for condign punishment on his devoted head for his alleged sympathy with rebels. The result has been the culmination in the present shocking tragedy.

I am aware that attempts will be made to extenuate this grave crime by every conceivable kind of expert and scientific explanations and investigation. But I hope that the Indian public will not be deceived and that the grim significance of this tragedy will not be lost on it. It has served to lift partially at least the veil which hangs over Malabar and to give the public a glimpse of the real state of affairs there.

For full three months now the authorities have been at work quelling the rebellion in Malabar. Thousands of Moplahs and hundreds of Hindus must have perished and thousands more have been sent to jail. And there is the further tale of suffering caused by methods of which the public have been able to get a glimpse now by the present tragedy. Surely these must be something wrong with the methods employed to restore peace and order as they have failed so far to bring about the desired result. Is it not time then to cry halt to the present methods and try others? How much longer can we afford to look on unmoved while this appalling waste of precious human lives is going on? I believe it is still possible to achieve the end by less of force and more of gentleness and love. It is time that Indian public opinion roused itself and compelled Lord Reading's Government to devise a less destructive and more efficient method.—Yours, etc.,

P. RAMUNNI MENON.

Sirdargriha,
Nov. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I read yesterday about the death in a waggon of as many as 56 and eight by asphyxiation, I was rather inclined to disbelieve the incident. But to-day the news is confirmed to be too true by a *communique* of the Madras Government. Sir, nothing approaching to this could be found in histories, ancient or modern, for its inhumanity, cruelty and abjectness. No possible or imaginable justification could be advanced for such a ghastly occurrence. Even granting that all of them were guilty of murder, can the authorities be justified in shutting up 106 human beings in a waggon for transportation to a distant place? And what must have been the condition of these unfortunate wretches? They must have been in a half-dead state due to jungle life and starvation and disease when they were entrained at Tirur railway station. The deteriorated physical condition of the prisoners ought not to have been taken advantage of by the authorities in punishing them. On the other hand the authorities ought to have taken special care. Even granting that the prisoners did not merit carriages intended for the conveyance of human beings it was worthy of a sober officer to see that they had accommodation and access to air When we imagine the scene of dead bodies strewn like autumnal leaves we find it impossible to suppress our feelings.

From my personal experience of the present mode of treatment meted out to the Moplahs in Malabar, I cannot help feeling the most deplorable truth that the authorities must have been excessively guilty of the worst form of criminal neglect, if not deliberate wantonness. General Dyer did not shoot down half-dead, wretches. Dyer's victims got air, though not water, till they died. In these, there were some relieving features in the Punjab Massacre. This train carriage has stands unique in the dictionary of crimes.

The communique of the Madras Government begins with a 'regret.' So far so good. We shall be patient to see what action follows regret. If those who are immediately responsible for the occurrence are not dealt with adequately, then it will be time for us to accept slavery as the badge of our tribe or to sacrifice ourselves at the altar of our freedom.—Yours, etc., etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with the keenest sense of horror that I read of the death of some 64 Mop'ahs prisoners due to asphyxiation.

The Government of Madras, according to its communique dated the 21st November, considers it a "deplorable occurrence." The Government of India may consider it the same, as also the India Office. What these may consider of it is beside the point. What is germane to it is:—are the people of India, whatever be their political or religious creed, going to allow the Government to consider what is after all but a loathesome crime as a mere "deplorable occurrence?" Are the public going to allow the Government of Madras to pass a judgement on its own its act?

Let us imagine that the usual enquiry will result in the dismissal of some overzealous petty officials and the resignation of some others. But that will not satisfy us to-day. A matter like this in England would result in the most serious consequences for the Government. The effect it would have on the public mind would be tremendous. Every pulpit in England would thunder its anathema and every true English citizen would ask for the punishment of those who were to blame. Now, sir, I ask you, is there no such strength in India's opinion to-day? Let us arouse it by every legitimate means in our power. Once aroused the breath of its righteous indignation shall blow out for ever even the slightest possibility of such a "deplorable occurrence" happening again.

I beg all men who love their fellow-men, no matter what race, creed or colour and whatever political opinion to join in the demand for the most drastic measures against those who are responsible for this most inhuman tragedy. I remain.—Yours, etc.,

HEETOR K. AYO,
Bar.-at-Law

Wylie Road, Jacob Circle,
Nov. 23.

HOOLIGANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondent in the "Bombay Chronicle" of November 21st (yesterday) signing himself N. P. Agharkar, Capt. M.B., B.S., (I.M.S.) has made the following statement:—"On 17th of November at 3 p.m. I was walking down the road from Byculla Bridge to J. J. Hospital. Just near the tramway junction near the bridge I found a batch of Europeans and Eurasians with lathies in their hands think almost all of these were from the G. I. P. Volunteers and the Salvation Army."

He then goes on to state how they attacked him.

Now so far as The Salvation Army is concerned I wish to say most emphatically that Capt. N. P. A.'s surmise is *totally wrong*.

No Salvationists or people staying in S A. Institutions or otherwise connected with the Salvation Army have taken any part in assaulting others, but some, like the unfortunate writer to "The Bombay Chronicle," have suffered at the hands of hooligans.

The writer of the aforesaid epistle probably concluded that those who assaulted him belonged to the Salvation Army, because they may have come out of the building near the Bridge, formerly occupied by the Army.

This building has been vacated by the Salvation Army since January 1st of this year, and as it is to be pulled down the Improvement Trust may have left it open.

No Salvationists have occupied the building for the past eleven months.

I would also like to point out that the Salvation Army, takes no part in any political agitations, and is International in its spirit. It has from its very foundation been working in the interests of the poor and needy and for the spiritual benefit of those it can influence.—Yours, etc.

STANLEY R. EWENS, (Colonel),
Chief Secretary, S. A.

The Salvation Army,
Territorial Headquarters,
Morland Rd., Byculla,
Bombay.
22 November, 1921.

A GREAT SOCIALIST DEAD.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 12 p.m. Nov. 23.

The Socialist Mr. Henry Mayers Hyndman is dead.

[Mr. H. M. Hyndman was born in London on 7th March, 1842. He was a wealthy socialist and Founded Social Democratic Federation in 1881 and "Justice." He was chairman of International Social Congress in 1896 and was member of the Irish Land League between 1881 and 84. He was a friend of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Saffi. He was a staunch supporter of the cause of Indians and his book, the "Awakening of Asia," was proscribed by the Government of India. He wrote a number of books on social subjects, chief of which are "Socialism and Slavery," "Economics of Socialism," and the "Future of Democracy." His book on "Indian Policy and English Justice" evoked much interest and his Reminiscences published in 1911 was much commented upon.]

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ANSWERS IN VARNACULAR

EXAMINATION BY COMPARTMINTS.

A meeting of the University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall yesterday at 5-45 p.m. Sir C. H. Setalvad, Kt., the Vice Chancellor, presiding.

B. COM. EXAMINATION.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar moved that the following new regulation be added at the end of the regulations relating to the B. Com. Examination:—

A candidate who is declared to have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce under the foregoing regulations, will, on payment of a fresh fee of Rs. 50, be admitted to a subsequent Examination without keeping any additional terms in any one of the subjects specified in regulation 74 (VI), in which he has not already passed, and will, on passing in such additional subject, be awarded a certificate to that effect: provided that no candidate will be allowed to appear thus for examination in more than two special subjects.

The proposition was agreed to by the Senate.

Dr. R. N. Raviva then moved that an option be given to candidates who offer to be examined in the vernacular languages at the B. A. and M. A. examinations to answer in their respective vernaculars all questions in the papers on these languages except the one for translation into English.

To the above Prof. V. B. Naik moved an amendment to substitute the words "must answer" for the words "will have the option of answering."

The amendment being put to votes it was lost and this original proposition carried.

EXAMINATION BY COMPARTMENTS.

The Senate then resumed discussion on the motion moved by Professor Kanitkar at the last meeting

That the scheme of examination by compartments recommended by the Syndicate be adopted and brought into operation at the Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1922 and with retrospective effect as regards students who have failed to pass the Examinations immediately preceding.

Mr. K. B. Marzban moved an amendment that Regulation 18A of the scheme of examination by compartments and the additions proposed to regulations 16 and 17 be altogether omitted.

Mr. Murzgan in support of his amendment said the principle of examination by compartments in the matriculation examination will have an adverse effect. It would lower the standard of culture and make discipline in schools difficult.

Professor Thakore seconded the amendment.

Principal A. L. Covernton said that there was no University which allowed the compartment system in the School Leaving Examination. He, however, sympathised with the amendment.

The amendment being put to the votes was carried.

Prof. Kanitker's proposition as modified by Mr. Murzban's amendment, was then carried.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The annual general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha was held yesterday at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Mr. Narandas Purshottam presiding.

The following office-bearers were appointed for next year after the last year's report was adopted:—

President.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Treasurers.—Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, and Mr. Sri Ram.

Secretaries.—Mr. Umar Sobani and Mr. S. G. Banker.

Committee Members.—Messrs. Narandas Purshottamdas, Revashanker Jagjivan Jhaveri, Jamnalal Bajaj, Velji Lakamsey Napoo, Gobindal Shivlal Motilal, Narandas Dayal, V. A. Desai, Padamsey Narsey, Motilal N. Dalal, V. V. Jerajani, S. A. Brelvi, K. F. Nariman, Baban Gokhale, Govindji Vasonji, Vithaldas Liladhar, Mr. S. B. Puntambeker, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mr. N. K. Oza, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Peerbhoy and Mr. B. N. Motiwalla.

THE DEATH ROLL.

TWO MORE CASUALTIES.

The death roll consequent on the last riot has gone by two more. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of William Breag (30) an Anglo-Indian, Boiler maker, Bulsar, B. B. and C. I. Railway and Duda Dansi (12) a Hindu.

The evidence showed William Breag had arranged for his marriage on Tuesday last at Bulsar. He came to Bombay last Saturday. As he did not return to Bulsar for his wedding his friends got anxious and came to Bombay and found his body at the morgue.

Sub-Inspector S. Patil of Bombay Police deposed that he heard that an Anglo-Indian was assaulted at Ripon Road by Mahomedans. He went on the spot and found the deceased lying unconscious. He was sent to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

Medical evidence showed that the skull had been fractured and there were also wounds on the body.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of skull resulting apparently from his having been struck with sticks by rioters.

Another inquest was held on Duda Dansi. The deceased was at Mumbadevi where riot took place and fire was opened by the troops. The deceased was removed to the hospital where he died.

A verdict of death caused by gun shots fired by the troops was recorded.

The total death roll up to yesterday has gone to 48.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

O S K's steamer Malay Maru has arrived at Colombo on the 22nd instant and will be due here on the 27th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Teesta via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

The Chairman, Vigilance Committee informs that the picketing will not start for a considerable time so all the captains are requested to return to the head office 72, Apollo Street, Fort, all the badges, pattas and cycles immediately.

PRINTER'S DEVIL.

It is not necessary to say that the word 'Unpardonable' in the following sentence in Mahatma Gandhi's manifesto published yesterday should have been 'Pardonable', the inaccuracy being due obviously to a printer's devil:—

"And that is why the Parsis and the Christians sought and received the assistance of the Government; such that the Government; openly took sides and armed and aided the latter in retaliatory madness and criminally neglected to protect a single life among those who though undoubtedly guilty in the first instance were the victims of the unpardonable wrath of the Parsis, the Christians and the Jews."

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR S. T. BHANDARE

We regret to announce the death, which took place at Poona on Sunday last, of Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, M. B. A. S., F. S. A., J.P., ex Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay. The late Mr. Bhandare was born in 1854 and educated at the Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College. He entered the service of the Wallace Co. as a salesman in 1884 and he rose into such high confidence of the European proprietors of the firm that his services were specially requisitioned by Government in 1895 in the Customs Department. Here he rose to be Assistant Collector and also acted for some time as Collector of Customs before he retired. After retirement his services were requisitioned by the Gwalior Durbar. He resigned his post there after two years' service and ever since then had been living a retired life. Rao Bahadur Bhandare held enlightened views on social reform and took keen interest in female education. He was a rationalist in his religious beliefs. He was an active member of the managing committee of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was the President of the All India Saraswat Brahman Sabha. The deceased lost his only surviving son only last month, while he himself was laid up with serious illness. He had become convalescent and had gone to Poona for a change, but a relapse having occurred he passed away on Sunday last. The deceased leaved a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

RIOTERS CHARGED.

AT GIRGAON.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Additional Magistrate at Girgaum, Sub-Inspector P. K. Raje charged (1) Narayen Kasinath (2) Dayabhai Babubhai and (3) Luxman Vaman and 32 others for rioting on the 17th and 20th instants.

His Worship released the accused on bails of Rs. 250 each and postponed the case till the 1st of December.

AT MAZAGON.

At Mazagon, Deputy Inspector Bird charged 118 persons for rioting before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Fifth Additional Magistrate.

Out of these 116, one is a law student, one medical man and six medical students. They are enlarged on a bail of Rs. 200 each and the case is postponed till tomorrow.

GOLD BRACELET FOUND.

A gold bracelet found in the Pherozshah Mehta Gardens at the Malabar Hill probably dropped by one of those who attended the Garden Party given by the President of the Municipal Corporation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 18th instant, is in possession of the Municipal Secretary Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder. Any one claiming it is requested to apply for it to the Secretary and produce proof of ownership.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A squad of 20 volunteers have left Bombay on 23rd instant for Alandi 12 miles off Poona to render First Aid and Medical relief amongst the Pilgrims on the occasion of the ensuing Kartiki Ekadashi Fair at Alandi.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

DISCUSSION IN BEHAR COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PATNA, Nov. 22.

The Third Session of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council commenced to-day. Three new members were sworn in after questions.

The question of Female Franchise was then introduced. At the outset President explained that the resolution if passed would be binding on the Government. The Hon. Lemesurer announced that the Government was neutral on the question, but Government members were free to speak and vote as they liked. Most of the Government members left the Council.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha then moved his resolution that sex disqualification for registration on electoral rolls be removed entirely. The visitors' gallery was full. large number of ladies were present and took keen interest in debate. Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha based his arguments mainly on the principles of no taxation without representation and equality of men and women. Female Franchise would improve the mind and status of women who would be helpful in solving many questions in the Council like Sanitation and Children Welfare which women understood better than men.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath who opposed the resolution with effective and humorous speech, said it would be a proud day for India when its women would be able to take part in politics side by side with men It was not he but backwardness of women of the province that stood in the way of Female Franchise. In England capability of women was tested by giving them votes in Municipalities first and he advocated the same procedure for this province. This seemed to be the genedal opinion of the Council.

The whole discussion excited much merriment amongst the members and the visitors including ladies.

The debate was not over when the Council adjourned for the day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 24, 1921.

LORD READING'S DUTY.

The counsels of reaction which a section of the Anglo-Indian Press and the European mercantile community of Calcutta have, for some days past, been dinning into the ears of Lord Ronaldshay's Government have, as we have seen, fructified and the latter seem to have embarked, to all intents and purposes, on an active campaign of repression of the national movement in Calcutta and other parts of Bengal. Lord Ronaldshay's speech at the opening of the autumn session of the Legislative Council shows how completely the Governor has succumbed to the reactionary influences which have been working around him with a view to force his and his colleague's hands to repress sternly the national movement, which they find waxing stronger day by day. One has only to go through the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed to Lord Ronaldshay's Government to note how clamorous these reactionaries are for all-round repression and how they are egging on the Government not only to suppress the Congress and Khilafat Volunteer organisations, which their mouthpiece, "The Statesman," is pleased to describe as "the would-be terrorists," but also to prohibit peaceful public meetings, the display of Khilafat flags and placards, and to deport the "agitators" and "bad characters." What is the reason of the policy adopted by the Bengal Government? As the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "The complete success of the hartal in Calcutta has been too much for the Government of Bengal. That it has been perfectly peaceful, unlike the one in Bombay, has upset the mental balance of the Reformed Government. And what does it do? It declares the volunteer organisation to be unlawful under a lawless law of the old regime." The completeness of the "hartal" in Calcutta on the 17th has evidently surprised them beyond measure and in order to assert their might and prestige, they are trying to find excuses for the repression of the spirit of national self-respect, which is raising its head on every side.

Lord Ronaldshay's survey of the situation in Calcutta is a misrepresentation of the facts, so far as they concern the activities of the Congress and Khilafat workers. It is utterly untrue that there has been any sort of intimidation by these workers for the observance of the hartal which, from all accounts, appears to have been quite peaceful and voluntary, though surprisingly unanimous. Unable to explain the phenomenon which one of the Anglo-Indian Press described as a sensational success, Lord Ronaldshay imagines that it has been brought about by "terrorism." How many actual Congress and Khilafat workers did the Calcutta Police catch red-handed in commission of this so-called terrorism? Let Lord Ronaldshay or the Anglo-Indian Press answer. Lord Ronaldshay's threat to arm himself with extraordinary powers to deprive the people of their liberties of speech and movement is most unfortunate and we hope it will not materialise. At this hour more than anything else counsels of sanity are required and we sincerely trust Lord Reading will not be stampeded, as Lord Ronaldshay has been by a two days' campaign in the Anglo-Indian Press, by the provincial satraps into surrendering his discretion to those, who, we know, have been anxious for the last few months to stamp out the Non-Co-operation movement once for all.

There are certain salient features of the policy announced by Lord Ronaldshay's Government which are worth notice. The first thing that strikes one is the rapidity with which the Government of Bengal yielded to the clamour of the Anglo-Indian Press and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for repression—a readiness which is in strong contrast to their ignoring of Indian public opinion as evidenced by the Chandpur tragedy. This fact, we may point out to Lord Reading, will not be lost sight of by the Indian public who have no illusion about the "Reformed" Government being responsive to Indian public opinion in matters of "law and order". Another no less noteworthy fact is, as the "Patrika" has pointed out, that the volunteer organisations have been declared "unlawful" under a repressive law which is clearly inapplicable to them—and this in a regime in which we are told repressive laws are to cease to exist. Is the fact that the Government of Sir Harcourt Butler have lost no time in following suit a portent that the fiat has gone forth from Lord Reading that the volunteer organisations should be suppressed? We sincerely trust it is not so. For, we have still some faint hope that Lord Reading realises that repression cannot cure the Indian malady which he has come to heal. Bengal has given the answer to the challenge of Lord Ronaldshay's Government. A thousand men have come forward, enrolled themselves as volunteers and issued a manifesto. Are these thousand men to be sent to prison? A thousand more will take their place. Where is this policy of pin-pricks and flouting of public sentiment and opinion going to end and when is Lord Reading, what time he considers the innumerable suggestions that are doubtless being made to him to suppress the present political agitation, going to realise that there *are* causes—real causes—for this political agitation and that unless these causes are removed the agitation will not die, however ruthlessly it is suppressed? When, in short, is Lord Reading going to let the people of India know that he is great enough to rise above his predecessor's policy of drift and supineness and to embark upon a bold, statesmanlike and radical policy of conciliation? The Franco-Turkish Agreement gives him a rare chance to rally the Muslims on his side and the presence of the Prince of Wales affords him a unique opportunity of undoing the Punjab wrong once for all and settling the demand for Swaraj. When, indeed, are we to expect some manifestation of his "statesmanship" for which we have been waiting these eight weary months?

THE MALABAR TRAGEDY.

The whole world will thrill with horror at the ghastly tragedy reported from Malabar. The Black Hole episode, even supposing it was true in all the details given by the none too veracious Halliwell, pales before the present incident, about the truth of which there appears to be no doubt whatever. The theory is put forward that the wagon in which the poor creatures were transported had previously been used for the conveyance of petrol tins. We are unable to state how much truth there is in the conjecture. But even if it were true that the wagon had been so used, the neglect thoroughly to ventilate it before the prisoners were shoved in it can only be described as criminal, indicating the dreadful callousness of the person or persons responsible for the step towards the sufferings of the unfortunate victims. The assurance that the Government of Madras have directed the institution of an immediate enquiry into the tragedy is welcome, but it is necessary to warn the authorities that the least attempt or even the betrayal of an inclination to white-wash the incident in any way or to shield those concerned, however high placed, will occasion the gravest indignation among the entire Indian public. The strictest and fullest possible enquiry by the Government of India and not the local Government, should be held, not behind closed doors, but in the open light of day, and the public should be placed in full possession of the knowledge of the circumstances which led to the tragedy. Reports coming to us from Malabar,—not hearsay reports, but those of eye-witnesses—have been giving alarming accounts of the cruel treatment given by the armed escorts to both under-trial prisoners and convicts when being transported from one place to another. We did not give publicity to them because we had no means of verifying them under the peculiar circumstances of Malabar to-day, but the present shocking tragedy gives us a glimpse of the horrors which must have been undoubtedly taking place in that unhappy district. We await the results of the enquiry with grave anxiety. In the meanwhile, the sympathy of every soul with a spark of humanity will go to the families of those who have lost their lives in this dreadful manner.

Notes of the Day.

The Egyptian Fiasco.

The much-advertised mission headed by Adly Pasha has ended in smoke and one need neither be surprised at nor be sorry for the fiasco. The delegation, docile as it was, has refused to be taken in by the gilded pill of pseudo-independence which has been held out to it by the British diplomats. In the dictionary of European diplomacy, the word "independence" is coming to possess surprising turns of meaning. The ordinary dictionaries define the term as meaning "complete exemption from control of the power of others," but Egypt is promised by Great Britain an "independence," in which control by an alien Power is to be exercised promiscuously. Under the "independence" to be conceded to Egypt, not only are British troops to garrison all important towns in the country, but, if the "Times" correspondent is to be believed, British control of finance and justice is also to be imposed on Egypt. And, yet, it is "independence" that the British Government are conferring on Egypt! We are glad to see that Sir Valuntine Chirol has come forward to utter a note of grave warning against the folly of British statesmanship which thinks nothing of breaking again and again the pledges solemnly given to Egypt since the eighties of the last century. Whatever excuse there might have been during the war for the retention of the protectorate over Egypt, there can be no shred of excuse now for Great Britain to withhold any longer from Egyptians their birth rights. Is all the high falutin talk of self-determination and rights of peoples to be thrown overboard, in the interests of Imperialism?

The Propaganda.

The irony of the "Times" comments written in anticipation of Bombay's "magnificent" welcome to the Prince will have struck the reader. There is as much truth in the statement of the journal that the "magnificence" of the welcome "exceeded all expectations" as there is in its observation about the Municipality of Bombay being the spokesman" of "the Princes and people of India." The futility of the entire show and the insincerity of the propaganda that has been carried on for weeks and months in the name of "the Princes and people of India" has been patent to everybody who has kept his eyes open and his conscience clear. The London journals, as in duty bound, are carrying on the propaganda with the help of their veracious correspondents in India. But how long will the blockade of truth continue?

The Mysore University.

The ideal of University education, as elaborated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore in his recent convocation address, leaves much to be desired from the point of view of clarity as well as practicability. In a maze of high-sounding words the Vice-Chancellor has attempted to define the need of synthetic culture linking up the old with the new, the Eastern with the Western, literary with the scientific. His excursion in the domain of national education is singularly unhappy in view of the fact that to him nationalism seems to be almost a crime; and, without recognising internationalism of the modern socialist as a virtue, he yet told the Mysore students:—

'You belong to a tradition or a race that carried with it the original home, Brahma or Brahmavarta, in its march, its migrations, its settlements. Do not sell that birth-right for a mess of pottage. Claim the entire world as your own. Wherever the Atman reveals itself you have your country and your countrymen; wherever the Atman is dishonoured you are ousted and dishonoured."

It is a singular comment on these excellent sentiments that under the regime of this noble-minded, high-souled Vice-Chancellor Mysore students are suffering a persecution for freedom of opinion and thought which is unknown even in the regions dominated by the British bureaucracy. Students' leagues are regarded as criminal organisations; their processions, on days of great national importance, are prohibited entirely or permitted only under license from the Deputy-Commissioner. According to a reliable correspondent from Mysore, some students attempting to organise a "Students' League" were threatened by the Principal of the Maharaja's College with executive action, and even an attempt at penalising the body under orders of the University Council. And all this has been done without understanding the objects of the projected league, which, our correspondent writes, was merely intended to promote closer union among students, to develop a spirit of service and to organise the public opinion of the students. Even the work of the Criminal Investigation Department, which we hitherto believed was only disgracing the colleges in British India under unsympathetic and alien professors and principals, is, if we are correctly informed, finding room in the schedule of academic duties reported to be taken upon them by some of the luminaries of Mysore University under instructions from the learned Vice-Chancellor.

Tata Institute.

The personnel of the Committee which the Government of India have appointed to enquire into the working of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore is announced. All the four members, as well as the Secretary, Dr. Hay, are well fitted to undertake the task assigned to them as members of the committee and we hope their joint labours will be productive of some lasting good to the institution, which its illustrious founder had intended to become what the Faraday Institute is to England or the Smithsonian Institution to the United States. We only miss the name of Sir P. C. Ray in the list of members of the Committee. His long and practical experience of industrial research and intimate knowledge of industrial organisation eminently fit Dr. Ray for the task of guiding the deliberations the Commitee have in view and it is a wonder to us to find that he has not been included in the Committee. We hope the Government of India are not fighting shy of the great patriot and scientist because of the independence of spirit he displayed as a member of the Chemical Services Organisation Committee. The Government of India would do well to requisition Dr. Ray's services, if they can be conveniently spared, for the chairmanship of the proposed enquiry. A Committee presided over by an imported "expert", however eminent, cannot command the confidence of the country.

GANDHI

THE SAVIOUR OF INDIA.

(By BLANCHE WATSON.)

The first act of the new British Viceroy of India, Lord Reading, was to request an audience with Gandhi, whose activity has been keeping some of the British Government officials awake at nights. Although little is known of the results of the conversation, Gandhi is reported as saying that he and the Viceroy had "understood" each other—which "understanding," be it said, has caused no let-up on the part of the non-cooperationists, as Gandhi's followers are known. Under his inspired leadership, millions have, during the past year, discontinued the use of imported cloths and taken to wearing home-made cotton, in pursuance of the idea that *Swaraj* (freedom) "Lies hidden in the spinning-wheel." It is the spinning wheel by the way, which has been chosen for the symbol on the new national flag.

The events of the past seven months in India have written a chapter that has never been matched, in modern times at least. There has been opposition to Gandhi's programme of non-cooperation that was only to be expected. "Tories" have come to the fore in india in the twentieth century as they came in America in the eighteenth. But the spirit of 76 has come into being among the teeming millions of this great country. Their goal is the same as that of the American patriots that stood behind Hancock and Adams; it is only their methods that differ. Refusal to help the ruling class to rule has taken the place of mobilization; the vow in which every non-co-operationist promises to abstain from violence precludes resort to arms; goodwill has taken the place of hate. Gandhi says, "I would not raise my hand against you even if I had the power. I expect to conquer you only by my suffering. Bravery on the battlefield is impossible for us. Bravery of the soul still remains open to us. I am engaged in invoking that bravery."

And the people respond in a way that is almost inexplicable to the Western mind. There is an authentic account of a mob of 30,000 being quietly dispersed by a couple of Swamis, who reminded them of their vow of non-violence. Non-co-operationists, when arrested, make no defence. Theirs is the idea of *Satyagraha*—of passive resistance—the holding fast at any cost to eternal truth. It is this that is supplying the resistance which no mere physical force can ever destroy.

Meantime non-co-operation with an alien people, which connotes co-operation with the best in the national life—for this policy has a positive as well as a negative side—is creating within the shell of the old, a new Indian State, to supersede the present dependent State, wherein are being destroyed all that makes slaves of 300,000,000 people. It is giving India a new psychology of action—the will to live as a free nation—to create arbitration courts, to build up the village organization system, to start new schools, to revive Indian industries, in a word, to provide for a better life, a new life, and more life for the down-trodden masses.

Non-co-operation of the Indians with the ruling power may be described as rejection; but rejection of the evil means acceptance of the good, and this acceptance it is—this putting aside of death for life—that has brought about the Indian renaissance. It is the positive side of the non-co-operation movement and it is the crowning success of Gandhi's whole programme.

The strangest revolutionary programme that the world has ever seen! And well may the world think on what it will mean to the future if such a programme succeeds—the outlawing of physical force in every field and the fulfilment of Christ's admonition expressed in the so little understood words, "Turn the other cheek!" This means the saving of humanity from that terrible god, Moloch, who takes his toll from the finest of the men of the race, lays his foul hand upon the children, and reaches unto the future—even unto the fourth generation.

Although Gandhi is the greatest foe to the government of India from the point of view of the British, and although, by his own admission, he is seditious, he is standing between the government and open, armed insurrection. Now and again reports of uprisings come through in spite of the British censorship. India is having more than a rebellion. It is having a struggle between Caesar's and Christ's way of fighting.

The West is watching the people whose high privilege it is to prove to the world that the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth are practicable. Gandhi is a born leader, and all sorts and conditions of people are seconding him. These millions of men and women are carrying the fight for independence to the high ground of the spirit, and their goal is a free India. And India freed by such methods will mean a free world!—The "Sinn Feiner" of New York.

NON-VIOLENT ATMOSPHERE ESSENTIAL.

FOR ATTAINMENT OF TRIPLE GOAL.

DISTURBANCES DEPLORED.

BUT NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

SOVIET RESENTMENT.

CALLS "INDEPENDENT" EASTERN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 23.

The Soviet Government has sent a wireless message refusing to recognise the validity of all resolutions adopted by the Washington Conference because it was not invited to attend. The Soviet has therefore invited China, Korea and Japan and India to send representatives to Irkutsk, where a new "independent" Far Eastern Conference will be organised.

CHINA'S INTEGRITY.

RESOLUTION IN FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE.

CHINA REFUSDS TO SIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Nov. 23.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Committee has unanimously adopted the resolution declaring in favour of territorial administrative integrity of China. The resolution, which was drafted by Mr. Root, was signed by eight powers.

China refrained from signing the document could be no moral isolation for the defenself.

Mr. Balfour declared that it would be tragedy if France were left in moral isolation, and in the interest of the world's peace France must be guarded against any dominating policy on the part of her eastern neighbour.

Admiral Kato declared that Japan wanted only such army as was "absolutely necessary for purely defensive purposes necessitated by the Far Eastern situation."

Sgr. Schanzer stated that although Italy thought that two hundred thousand men was just the quota for her army, she was planning further reduction.

LAND DISARMAMENT.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE OF FIVE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Nov. 23.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes assured M. Briand that the United States fully realised France's position and added that there could be no moral isolation for the defenders of liberty and justice. The Conference unanimously referred land disarmament to a committee of five powers.

BRITAIN AMERICA AND JAPAN

RELATIVE CAPITALSHIP STRENGTH APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 23.

Washington.—It became known after yesterday's conference between Mr. Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Admiral Kato, that British delegation unequivocally approved of the relative capitalship strength for Britain, America and Japan suggested by America.

FUTURE STRENGTH OF BRITISH ARMY.

ESTIMATES FOR 1921-1922

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 23.

In connexion with the consideration of the question of land disarmament by the Washington Conference and statements made by the United States regarding the strength of the British Army, it is authoritativ pointed out that the Army Estimates fo 1921-22 provided for a total strength 415,000 consisting of 201,000 British, 84,00 Colonial and native as distinct from the Dominion troops, and 75,000 British Arm, in India, with 55,000 wartime sick and wounded in the process of demobilisation The total fixed for the 1st of January has already been greatly reduced owing to many discharges.

CABLE ITEMS.

Madrid.—Official despatch from Morocco states that Spanish troops have stormed and captured Razmedua.

Mr. Henry Wilson-Fox M.P. is dead.

DISTURBANCES IN BELFAET

TROOPS CALLED OUT

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 23.

There was renewal of disturbances after dark in Belfast during the week-end between rival crowds, accompanied by stouin bottle-throwing and firing. Troops were called out and compelled to fire, but no casualties were inflicted. The police also used machineguns to restore order and there were few casualties admitted to bospital.

The deadlock in Irish peace negotiations has been somewhat eased by the announcement that Sir J. Craig will meet the Premier on November 23rd. It is felt in political circles, that it is necessary that both Ulster and Sinn Fein should make some advance if the present big gap is to be bridged.

RIOTING RESUMED AT BELFAST.

CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Nov. 23.

Rioting was resumed in Belfast to-day; many being injured while going to work in the shipyards and one being killed.

The great Rally organised by National Constitutional Association with the object of supporting Ulster was held in Queen's Hall to-day, Lord Ampthill presiding. A resolution was unanimously carried recording deep sense of humiliation and regret that the Government was negotiating with persons "steeped to the lips in the expressed policy of assassination."

RENEWED FIRING AT BELFAST.

ONE KILLED TEN WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

One person was killed and ten wounded as a result of the renewed revolver firing in Belfast to-night.

BELFAST CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 23.

Three individuals were killed in Belfast and a number were wounded as a result of intense revolver fire last night. Two persons have been shot dead as a result of renewed sniping among Belfast shipyard workers to-day.

THE SCOTCH ON-CO-OPERATION.

THE "DAILY EXPRESS" ON MR. GANDHI'S PENITENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Nov. 23.

The "Daily Express" describes Mr. Gandhi's Penitence as futile after the fact; he lighted the fire but has found that a late penance does not restore the dead nor relieve the wounded. He is a figure rather pitiful than criminal, just like other cranks and freaks who bring on bloodshed when they merely mean to hurry progress. The paper adds that it would have been wiser to lay him by the heels and Scotch non-co-operation before Bombay got out of hand.

Mr. Mohamed Khan, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Karachi and Sind Provincial Khilafat Commitee was fined Rs. 20 under section 68 Police Act. He refused to pay the amount and was sentenced to ten days' simple imprisonment.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Cricket Teams at Lunch at the Bombay Gymkhana on the afternoon of November 23rd.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE--A WARNING.

ESSENTIALS OF VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION.

HINDUSTANI AND CONGRESS.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following are two important resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting held yesterday at Mahatma Gandhi's residence, Laburnum Road, Bombay.

I.

This Committee deplores the tragic occurrences during the past few days in Bombay resulting in racial strife and ending in loss of life and property. In the opinion of this Committee the occurrences such as these cannot but retard the progress of the country towards its triple goal and wishes in this connection to emphasise the fact that a non-violent atmosphere is essential for the attainment of the country's goal.

Whilst by reason of the tragic occurrences this Committee recognises the necessity of caution it sees no cause for discouragement, but the after events give the greatest cause for satisfaction and congratulation in that, Co-operators; Non-Co-operators, Hindus, Mussulmans, Parsis and Christians, without being demoralised by them set about regaining control over the turbulent elements and were successful in bringing about peace without resort to any Government assistance whatsoever.

This Committee notes in the quick and voluntary restoration of peace the great advance the nation has made in the practice of non-violence and response to its natural leaders. This Committee invites Congress workers to use the occurrences as an indication of the weak spot in the national organisation and urges upon all Congress and Khilafat organisations the necessity of obtaining control over all turbulent elements in society.

This Committee congratulates the citizens of Bombay upon their having regained the confidence and control of the population and also congratulates the nation upon the bravery of volunteers and other Non-Co-operators who lost their lives or were injured whilst trying to prevent collision between rival factions.

This Committee tenders its sympathy to the bereaved and the injured and ventures to ask them to regard their sorrows as the common lot of nations striving for self-realisation.

This committee is further of opinion that all volunteer organisations should be so framed as to become responsible for the retention of peaceful atmosphere within their respective jurisdictions and that only such volunteers should be enlisted and retained as are known to be pledged to the strictest observance of non-violence.

This Committee desires to warn all Provincial Congress Commitees against embarking upon mass civil disobedience without first making certain of a peaceful atmosphere being retained throughout the Province concerned, it being in the opinion of the Committee essential for the successful working of civil disobedience that whilst it is in action in one part of India, the rest responds by remaining non-violent.

II.

Whilst this Committee considers it desirable that in the affairs of the Congress and in the publication of Congress circulars and reports as far as possible only Hindusthani in both Devnagri and Urdu scripts should be used and all proceedings should be conducted in Hindusthani, the Committee considers it premature to set down any hard and fast rules imposing Hindusthani on members of various Congress organisations.

The Committee is, however, emphatically of opinion that all Provincial proceedings should be conducted and Provincial publications should be printed in the vernaculars of the respective Provinces.

SPREAD OF SUPPRESSION MANIA.

U. P. GOVT. FOLLOWING SUIT WITH BENGAL.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS UNLAWFUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

The United Provinces Government have issued the following notifications:—In exercise of the power conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 1 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 as amended by the Devolution Act of 1920, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to extend the provisions of part 2 of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act to the whole of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

Another notification says:—"Whereas the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the associations at present known by the names of Khilafat Volunteers, Congress Volunteers, National Volunteers and other associations existing in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and having similar objects, interfere with the administration of law and with the maintenance of law and order, it is hereby declared by the Governor-in-Council under Section 26 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 as amended by the Devolution Act of 1920, that all the said associations are unlawful associations within the meaning of part 2 of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

VICTIMS OF ASPHYXIATION

MADRAS GOVT. THROWS FURTHER LIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The following copy of a press communique has been issued on 23rd November:—From further information that has reached the Government, they learn that Moplah prisoners whose deaths are under investigation, travelled in a luggage van similar to that in which such prisoners have been regularly conveyed hitherto without any ill effects whatsoever. There are other circumstances also which throw doubt on the diagnosis first made that the cause of death was asphyxiation. Government have, therefore, instructed Surgeon-General to proceed to the spot to make a full investigation as to the cause of death of these prisoners.

CALCUTTA CIVIL GUARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

At representative meeting of the Indian and European communities at the Royal Exchange, it was decided that a body to be called the Calcutta Civil Guard, composed of law-abiding citizens of all nationalities, be formed immediately. The formation of this body has the approval of the authorities.

SUPPORT OF ULSTER.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

GEN. DECIE'S OUTBURST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Nov. 23.

General Prescott Decie, a Southern Unionist, declared that the Ulster leaders would have to fight sooner or later and should fight now (Cheers) to right the foul wrong and send Sinn Fein murderers and their Bolshevik Allies back to the hell they came from. (Cheers).

HOPEFUL IRISH FEELING.

NEW SCHEME TO CONCILIATE ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 23.

More hopeful Irish feeling exists to-day. It is understood that a new scheme has been elaborated in order to conciliate Ulster men, by which, instead of Ireland being granted an All-Ireland Parliament immediately, South Ireland will be granted wider self-governing powers than under the Government of Ireland Act. The Scheme also provides for the ultimate establishment of an All-Ireland Parliament and there will be no moral or other kind of coercion of Ulster; but fiscal advantages enjoyed by South Ireland compared with the rest of the United Kingdom would act as an incentive to Ulster to join the All-Ireland Parliament.

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR WHITE FLAD.

ADOPTED BY LABOUR CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Nov. 23.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference has concluded its sitting after unanimously adopting the draft convention for white lead, with an additional clause as regards employment of painters and apprentices.

The British delegate announced that in view of the compromise of November 18th the Government would now vote in favour of the convention.

ENGLISH STUDENTS IN INDIA.

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

An appeal for funds for a university hostel for the English students in India was made in the paper read at Westminster by Reverend Oswald Younghusband before the East India Association. Mr. Younghusband stated that it was still regarded as inferior thing to have been educated in India, and unless much better mutual understanding were reached between men educated in India and England, boys' future in India would be perilous. He hoped that the Prince of Wales, with his royal gift for sympathy, would be able to create better spirit all round and give message of hope to these boys that England had not forgotten them. He considered that way to deal with racial feelings in India at present was to create fresh points of contact between Englishmen and Indians; and this could be satisfactorily secured through the English undergraduates at the Indian universities.

Lord Meston, who was presiding, emphasised the responsibility of this country towards the British settlers in India, and he declared that time might come when existing racial dissensions which made political life of India so difficult, would very materially vanish; but for the present, there was a claim upon us to relieve the Indian taxpayer of special cost of their education.

FRANCE'S FEAR OF GERMANY.

LUDENDORFF'S PARTY PREACHING WAR.

TRIBUT TO WIRTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 23.

Washington.—Opening the third plenary session, Mr. Hughes declared that the first week's progress regarding disarmament had been gratifying, while the deliberations on the Far Eastern questions had more than realised the expectations. The Conference proceeded to discuss land disarmament.

M. Briand declared that France, more than any other country, was eager to turn her attention to the means of securing peace; nevertheless, he eloquently depicted the state of affairs which would ensue if France disarmed in the face of hostile Germany. He feared return by Germany to the militaristic policy. M. Briand paid a tribute to Wirth's sincerity and declared that, while the German working classes undoubtedly desired peace, as long as the military party of Ludendorff were preaching war as the key stone of German policy, every vigilance was necessary because Germany could raise six or seven million men within a few weeks.

M. Briand urged creation of a peace atmosphere besides reducing armaments, and he reminded the Conference that Germany had been disarmed before by Napoleon. M. Briand declared that as an example of European instability, Russia was waiting to attack Poland. He declared that the French Government would halve the period of military service, which was tantamount to halving the army.

"This," concluded the Premier impressively, "is France's offering to peace."

MR. BALFOUR'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Balfour described the speech as a candid explanation of France's anxieties which would be fully appreciated by everyone at the Conference. He added that it must be sadly acknowledged that Briand's address was not immediately hopeful for the solution of the question of land disarmament, but the cause now imperilling France was the cause for which Britain had fought, and in which Britain still believed.

GERMANY-UNFAITHFUL TO HER ENGAGEMENTS

MR. BARTHOU URGES COMPLETE INTEGHRAL DISARMAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 23.

Strassburg.—A hint regarding the nature of Briand's impending disarmament peech is contained in a speech by M. Barthou, Minister of War, in which he said that France was ready to accept the limitation of armaments, subject to complete integral disarmament of Germany. He added that he learned daily that Germany was being unfaithful to her engagements.

PRINCESS MARY'S BETROTHAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 23.

An official announcement states "With great pleasure, the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their beloved daughter Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles, the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood."

Henry George Charles Lascelles, Viscount, was born in 1882. He was the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Harewood and was educated at Eton. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant, and was A.D.C. to the Governor-General o. Canada for four years. He fought in the Great War and was wounded three times and won the D.S.O. and Bar and the French Craix de Guerre in recognition of his gallant services. He is Captain (Temp. Lt.-Col.) in the Grenadier Guards.

FRENCH PHILOSOPHER'S DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 23.

Paris.—The death is announced of the philosopher, Emile Boutroux.

ARMY CLOTHING EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF SUFFICIENT PROOFS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

In the second Army clothing embezzlement case Conductor Freed, one of the accused, has been discharged by the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad on the ground that as a whole the charge against him rested upon the uncorroborated confession of Conductor Riley. The Magistrate, therefore, thought that no sufficient case was made against Freed for commital.

MULSHI PROJECT.

WORK STOPPED.

TATAS ON THEIR "CONCESSIONS."

Mr. R. D. Tata, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Tata Power Company held yesterday, said in the course of his speech:—

When we met this time last year, the Chairman referred to a certain amount of opposition which was being diplayed in the Mulshi Valley to the construction of our works. After that date, however, the opposition was organised and led by a few gentlemen, who, however well meaning they may be, have certainly created a false impression in the public by the statement of facts which were not by any means correct. We have now published a fairly long statement which we trust will place our view before those of the public who can appreciate the benefits that such a scheme will bestow on the industries of Bombay in general. On the other hand, Government have now declared a rate of compensation which has been estimated on the most liberal basis to those who will be expropriated in these valleys. The Company has further offered to pay a certain bonus to all land owners who will sell their lands amicably to it. It has moreover undertaken that, after the lands are acquired, till such time as they are submerged which will amount in very many cases to almost five years, the owners will be allowed to cultivate their lands rent free, thus giving the evicted land owner time to settle elsewhere apart from the benefits of free cultivation for that period.

We still think it is quite possible that when the Mavlas come to realise the amount of compensation that they will be given, they may not care to press for lands in exchanges as has been our experience in the Andhra Valley when all the land owners actually withdrew their applications for lands in exchange. At any rate, owing to this opposition we have decided to stop work for the present in the hope that the owners will realise what is in their true interests. We, therefore, cannot report any progress worth mentioning on the Hydraulic Works.

CONGRESS WORKERS AT CALCUTTA.

100 ARRESTED DURING LAST 4 DAYS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

During the last four days about one hundred Congress and Khilafat workers in Calcutta were arrested.

VOLUNTEERS AT CALCUTTA.

3 SENTENCED TO A YEAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate is engaged in hearing the cases in which eight Congress and Khilafat volunteers are charged with causing obstruction and using insulting language on the hartal day in Calcutta three of them were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Cases against other accused are pending.

RESULT OF PICKETING AT DELHI.

MERCHANTS SIGN PLEDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

Associated Press is informed that as result of picketing by the Congress and the Khilafat volunteers about fifty per cent. of the wholesale dealers in piecegoods have signed a pledge not to place orders for foreign cloth nor buy them from Bengal or Bombay for next six months, consequently picketting of the wholesale dealers shops has been stopped under orders from District Congress Committee. Picketing however, continues in regard to retail dealers.

WHYTE COMMITTEE'S BOYCOTT.

WOMEN AS PICKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

During the halt at Pegu on the way from Mandalay to Moulmein the Whyte Committee's wishes to motor round the town were refused by the Burman chauffeurs, Anglo-Indians eventually drove them round. Mr. Arbuthnot, member of the Committee took a snapshot on the railway platform of a group of women boycotters with placards who cheerfully faced the camera.

PERMANENT MEMORIAL AT PATNA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 22.

A meeting of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee appointed by the public in July 1920 was held last evening which unanimously decided that steps be taken to find a Medical College in this province to serve as a permanent memorial of the Visit of H.R.H. the Prince's that a fund be opened in the hope of obtaining Rs. 20 lakhs towards the commemoration of the visit of which not more than a lakh be spent on feeding the poor, distribution of blankets, illuminations and decorations. Nearly 5 lakhs was contributed on the spot. Maharajas of Dumraon, Banaili, Bathwa and Mawan contributing a lakh each. Substantial contribution was promised by the Court of Wards.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI'S EXPLANATION.

Mahatma Gandhi has received the following letter from Mr. Govindji Vasanji in reply to a letter addressed by the former:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

I am in receipt of your letter and have come here myself to reply to it. My relations with the Parsis are so intimate that I can never be capable of using any violence towards them. With God as my witness I say before you that I have not torn the foreign sari of the person of a single Parsi sister. I instigated none to put out the lights of the fire-temple I never asked nor incited anybody to do violence to any Parsi brother or sister. I am prepared to reply to whatever would be produced against me. Now I relate to you what happened to me. That will make it more clear, if necessary, that I had not the slightest opportunity to do any act of violence.

On the morning of the 27th instant I attended the meeting at Elphinstone Road. After the meeting was dispersed at about twelve noon I came to Gaiwadi in Mr. Dayaldas Narandas' carriage. While on my way home from there, I could see a crowd of about hundred persons near my shop at the corner of Dadishet Agiari Lane molesting the Parsis and other foreign clad passers by. The storm was in full blast and I witnessed occupants of two carriages also being molested. I tried my level best to dissuade the mob but to no purpose I therefore walked back a few steps, and cautioned the carriages coming towards the scene that there was danger ahead and that they should turn back. I succeeded in turning back three carriages with Parsis in them and one occupied by Hindu ladies. The rioters, thereafter, turned their attention towards the tramcars I took the hint and put the conductors and the occupants of the tramcars on their guard and warned the Parsis occupying the tramcars that as the crowd was bent on mischief they should take another way. Thereupon a number of Parsi brothers and sisters left the cars and walked away. At this stage a Parsi named Netarwala who was my tutor got excited and asked me in loud tones if we were going to conduct Swaraj in that fashion. I said in reply that those persons were ignorant and were not non-co-operators. But he was evidently in a bad temper. I tried to get at the phone to send information to Mahatmaji about this incident, but I was over met with the reply "no reply." Then I went home and stayed there till six in the evening with Swami Akhandanand and my friend D. Lakhmidas. At six I left my place and went to the Gymkhana and returned home at nine. I passed the whole night at home.

The next day i.e., Friday I left home at eight in the morning and after seeing my friends in connection with the meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, returned home at 12 noon. I had visited none of my shops then, nor talked to any Parsi lady or gentleman. After breakfast I rested for half an hour and again left my place and went direct to the office of Sjt. Lakhmidas Tairsee in the Fort at one o'clock. I was with him there till six. Thereafter I took the Flora Fountain tram for getting back home. When the car reached the Princess Street corner a Parsi fellow-passenger asked me to get out of the tram as I had a white cap on, for he said a crowd of two hundred Parsis at the place was belabouring the white capwallas. I immediately got down and stopped for about half an hour in the dispensary of Dr. Juhaporia on being then informed that the Kalbadevi side was quiet I went via Kalbadevi to Kolbhat Lane. At the end of the lane, I saw Mr. Dayashankar Damodar who on seeing me said that a strange report about me was going among the Parsis. That was the first time I learnt that somebody had spread false rumours about me. Mr. Palanji Darowala whose liquorshop is near by was a witness to this. He offered to accompany me and assured me that no Parsi would molest me in the least. We three then turned back and came to the Dadishet Agiari Lane by the Kalbadevi Road. There we saw several persons engaged in breaking open some shops. All three of us tried to dissuade them, but far from listening to us they threatened to pelt stones at us. Whilst we were still busy in this connection, two British officers with about hundred sepoys from the opposite side suddenly rushed on us, and began brandishing their lathis at will. We fell easy victims to their attack. We received about sixteen blows, some of which were directed on our heads. One or two of these broke my head and blood began streaming out. The other strokes were distributed all over the body. I fainted and lay on the ground. In the confusion of the moment we could not help each other. At the place where I was lying one Mr. Mehta, a Parsi gentleman came and supported me. He took me to the adjoining fire-temple where he thought my wounds would be dressed They were thinking of nursing me, but the Parsis dissuaded them from treating one who was a Hindu, and Mr. Mehta therefore, took me further on where he was joined by about six Hindus. All of them now bore me on with great care to the house of the photographer Mr. Kirtikar who lives just next door to my old shop at the corner. Mr. Kirtikar accorded immediate help, and stopped the flow of blood by an application of French Polish. I was unconscious, but recovered my senses after cold water was poured on my head. Mr. Mehta in his kindness accompanied me quite up to my place. I am highly obliged to this Parsi gentleman as also to Mr. Palanji. Mr. Mehta stays in Sir Jagmohandas buildings at Thakurdwar. When I was taken home it was about nine. I was then treated by Dr. Trilokekar. Since then I am confined to bed and have been suffering from pain caused by wounds. Today Doctors Deshmukh and Ramniklal Mehta examined the wounds and dressed them. Feeling a little relieved, with great difficulty I have come here to make matters clear personally to you. I am entirely innocent and have fully observed every item of non-violent non-co-operation. All the rumours about me going among the Parsis as well as all the charges levelled against me are groundless. I hope that the Parsi community would be satisfied wita this explanation.

GOVINDJI VASUNJI.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1921.

AFGHANISTAN'S INDEPENDENCE RECOGNISED.

SUBSIDY ABANDONED.

INTERCHANGE OF MINISTERS ACCEPTED.

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The news of a satisfactory Anglo—Afghan Treaty that was signed at Kabul yesterday, has been hailed in the Imperial Capital as a great signal achivement for Lord Reading who has been strenuously at the problem ever since his assumption of the Viceroyalty and as a diplomatic triuimph for Sir Henry Dobbs who has been labouring hard for the last sixteen months in spite of most discouraging circumstances. The Treaty is a welcome recognition of a great Asiatic power and its provisions are on the whole marked with an earnest desire of a renewal of the traditional frendship with Afghanistan. For the first time in history of that little kingdom a Treaty has been signed with its National Government and not with the ruling family.

From point of view of the Indian nationalists no other clause will be more satisfactory than the one which reaffirms the recognition of Afghanistan's complete national independence and no other fact more comforting than the absence of subsidy which has been weighing heavily on the Indian Exchequer to the extent of twenty lakhs per annum. Not only will the Muslim nationalists feel gratified at the recognition of complete national independence for Afghanistan, but Indian financial purists will find considerable relief from their growing financial stringency. Besides this fact safeaguards the Indian Government against any further criticism that the payment of the subsidy was being adhered to as a result of an unholy alliance with Afghanistan.

SUMMARY OF THE TREATY.

Receiving satisfactory assurances from the Afghan Government that no Russian Consulates will be permitted to enter Jelalabad, Ghazni, or Kandhahar areas, the treaty of friendship was signed at Kabul on the 22nd instant and Sir Henry Dobbs is returning to India. Though subject to ratification, the Treaty containing fourteen articles is immediately operative. The Government of India reaffirm the recognition of Afghanistan's complete independence and accept the interchange of ministers between London and Kabul as also Consuls in India from Afghanistan. Afghanistan accepts the existing Anglo-Afghan frontier with a light rearrangement of the boundary demarcated by the British Commission in the autumn of 1919. The missunderstandings between both the Governments over the tribes on either side of the border are being removed. Each Government engages an officer to apprise the other's major operations necessary for the maintenance of order, near the Frontier. Subject to the continuanse of friendliness and provisions for any general arms traffic, the convention and privilege of importing munitions of war through India is restored. A rebate on customs duty is granted on goods passing from Indian ports to Afghanistan. Separate trade and postal conventions are provided for.

SUPPRESSION OF VOLUNTEERS

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—

The complete success of the *hartal* in Calcutta has been too much for the Government of Bengal. That it has been perfectly peaceful, unlike the one in Bombay, has upset the mental balance of the Reformed Government. And what does it do? It declares the volnteer organisations to be unlawful under a lawless law of the old regime. There must be some link between the old Government and the new. And what can be a better link than relentless and shameless repression and suppression?

What is the offence of the volunteers pray? On th 17th November they had kept the city in perfect order in an atmosphere of disquiet. They had quietly dispersed crowds, they had kept under check the hooligans that abound in all large cities and whom even the police cannot control, they had secured that the hartal did not put into difficulties invalids in the town, doctors and nurses. They had attended the Railway stations and done the work of coolies for the convenience of passengers, particularly women and children, they had reached such people to their destination. In short, they had done everything that it was possible to do, consistent with the hartal, to meet the unavoidable needs of people. They had carried out to the letter the instructions which the associations now declared unlawful had given with commendable forethought.

What would have happened in Calcutta on the 17th but for these volunteers? Let the few Europeans and the fewer Anglicised Indians who complain that they could not go about in their carriages and had not that day's supply of food with which they had provisioned themselves on the previous day, imagine for one moment. Hartal there would have been in Calcutta volunteer or no volunteer. But it would have been a good day for hooligans—who taking advantage of it might have done far worse things than the small inconveniences of one day. The police with sergeants were at every crossing. A stone thrown at them would have been the signal for indiscriminate firing. As the result of it many innocent persons would have been killed and injured. The hooligans would have got their opportunity to loot. But the presence of the volunteers prevented the possibility of such catastrophe. Those who have seen them at work on the hartal day in the several streets of Calcutta cannot but bear testimony to the ease with which they prevented crowds from collecting and coming in contact with the police who were ready for any "emergency" with regulation lathis and pistols. What is most striking, the "goonda" quarters of the city which in normal times are practically beyond the control of the police at certain hours of the night were perfectly quiet for the presence of the Khilafat volunteers.

A national Government would have been proud of the achievements of the vounteers on the hartal day. It would have awarded them honours and rewards. But the reward that a bureaucratic government reinforced by brown bureaucrats gives is their suppression.

It is not however difficult to understand and appreciate the view point of the bureaucracy. The perfect order that a handful of volunteers maintained in the city on the 17th cannot but harm the bureaucracy. The impression has long been sedulously created in the minds of our people that the withdrawal of the force of the bureaucracy would usher in for India an era of lawlessness and anarchy. It was plainly disclosed for the first time on the hartal day that an *imperium in imperia* as the "Englishman" describes it, had come into existence that had demonstrated that the peace of India would be maintained were British rule withdrawn at any moment. Could an administration the mainstay of which was the fear of anarchy in the people allow the new impression to gain ground? These organisations must therefore be suppressed!!

The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 under which the Government has declared the volunteer organisations to be unlawful was passed to meet a situation that was altogether different from the present one. It was when the anarchist conspiracy in Bengal was discovered that the Government of India thought it necessary to suppress similar associations. But nonviolence is now the universally accepted creed of all non-co-operation and Khilafat associations. In not a single case was violence alleged against the volunteers on the 17th November last or on any day previous to it. The police were stationed at every crossing and detailed in the streets of Calcutta on the hartal day. Not a single instance of violence or intimidation was brought to their notice. On the other hand, the one or two instances of violence reported were committed by the guardians of peace themselves. One such case took place in front of the Writers' Buildings where an innocent volunteer quietly seated in a motor car was wantonly assaulted by a sergeant.

Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act relating to unlawful Associations under which the Government has declared unlawful "the Bengal Non-co-operation Volunteer Corps, the Central Mahomedan Volunteer Corps, the Congress Committee Corps (all non-existing bodies) and other associations existing in the Presidency of Bengal and having similar objects", is clearly non-applicable to such associations. The law was intended for associations very different in character as a careful perusal of it will show. Section 16 of the Act runs thus:

"If the Governor-General in Council (now the provincial Government under the Devolution Act of 1920 is of opinion that any association interferes or has for its object the interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or that it constitutes a danger to the public peace, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare such association to be unlawful."

It is well-known that none of the association ordered by the Government to be suppressed has for its object the "interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order." As a matter of fact they do not interfere with the maintenance of law and order. They may be a danger to bureaucratic rule, but not to "public peace." Non-violence is their cardinal principal. Far from disturbing law and order, the volunteers, as everybody in Calcutta knows, did splendid work to maintain peace on the *hartal* day.

There is therefore not the slightest ground to declare these associations unlawful even under the lawless law passed by an irresponsible Government. But as we say, give the dog a bad name and then hang him. The Government in its communique says that the volunteers are "drawn often from the lower classes and are believed to be paid for their day's work." We do not know what right the Government has to apply insulting language and make improper insinuations against them. Whether they come from the lower or higher classes they have certainly behaved, as anybody who had seen them on the *hartal* day at work at Howrah or Sealdah must bear testimony, better than many generals and colonels of the British army, nay, highly placed Civilians too.

It is also said in the Government communique that "through the agency of these volunteers Calcutta and its environs have been subject for some time past to a persistent campaign of intimidation and molestation." This is the language of the "Englishman" and the Chowringhee paper, but it is a pity that such highly exaggerated and in the main unfounded statements should occur in a Government communique. But Government communiques, whether on a disturbance or a famine have long since ceased to command respect.

A further charge is made against the volunteers that they have undermined the loyalty of the Police and terrorised them in the discharge of their duties. Has the Government any evidence to connect any of the volunteer organisations now declared to be unlawful with such attempts?

The Government makes all sorts of charges against the volunteers as a body. But intimidation, tampering with the loyalty of the police are criminal offences. Why did not the Government prosecute the offenders?

The Government suggests that the twelve lacs of people in Calcutta and its suburbs were so cowed down by a handful of volunteers that they observed complete hartal! These volunteers, it should be remembered, had no arms, did not carry even walking sticks. But what the Government with a big army, navy and police cannot do the volunteers have accomplished! They have made a whole nation submit to them by intimidation! Any stick is good enough to beat the Swarajists with!

In one city only throughout India has there been disturbance on the hartal day. No disturbance is reported anywhere in Bengal. Yet the Government of Bengal does what even the Bombay Government has not done

The Government has force at its back. It may arrest, imprison, hang and otherwise punish anybody and everybody it likes. Excuses for what it does are superflous, for it does not owe any responsibility to the people. Its officials have been trying to crush the non-cooperation movement by the prostitution of various provisions of the Criminal law like section 144 Cr. P. C. 107 Cr. P. C. etc. To-day it wants to suppress perfectly peaceful political organisations that work in the open. To-morrow it may suppress the Provincial Congress and the Khilafat Committees and may even declare the Congress unlawful. In short, all political activities, though perfectly peaceful, may be suppressed by it and only the Aman Sathas, the Peace and Order Leagues and similar other associations of *khairkhans* may be permitted to exist. It is however useless to warn the Government of the consequences of suppression of open and peaceful political agitation. For ourselves we welcome the present action of the Government. We require such stimulants now and then. The freedom of a nation, as we said the other day, is not achieved by the exertion of the people alone. The rulers must also help to achieve it and the bureaucracy in India is doing their best to this end.

It now remains for the volunteer organisations concerned to consider whether they will submit to this perfectly illegal order of the Government or what, if any, action they will take in view of the fact that the associations named and declared unlawful by the Government do not exist.

PRINCE AT BARODA.

RECEPTION ON STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Nov. 23.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Baroda by the special train at nine this morning. The station was gaily decorated and a large crowd of state officials were present. H.R.H. was received by H.H. Gaekwar, Resident and principal officials and Darbaris. After the customary ceremonial the Prince drove through the city in state.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Nov. 23.

The Prince of Wales arrived at 9 A.M. at Baroda this morning and had a magnificent reception from the premier Hindu State of India. His Highness the Gaekwar, the British Resident, the Maharaj Kumar and other high nobles and officials were on the station platform to receive the Prince. A Guard of Honour was furnished by the State troops and a salute was fired by the State artillery. The Prince was escorted to Laxmivils halace in State procession and was vociferously cheered by the crowd, specially by the school boys and girls. The route was beautifully decorated and the whole scene was quite charming. Elephants formed the chief feature of the street decorations.

After the Mizaz Pursi ceremony, the most important function which was held in Baroda, was the exchange of visits between His Royal Highness and the Maharajah which were accompained by full cermonials. Garlanding, exchange of pan and attar and boquets were the chief features.

PRINCE'S APPRECIATION OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNOR'S EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

The following meassages have passed between H.E. the Governor and H.R.H. the prince of Wales:—

PRINCE'S MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR.

"I was much touched by the demonstration at my farewell to Bombay City last night. Please thank the people of Bombay city and Presidency for the warmth of their greetings to me throughout my visit. I feel I have indeed left friends at the gateway of my journey through India. Kindly assure all rank of the military and the police and the officers and the officials of other services connected with the arrangements for my visit of my very sincere appreciation of their untiring labours. I tender my most grateful thanks to Your Excellency for your hospitality. I know how much the success of my visit owes to your guiding hand."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE PRINCE.

"I beg respectfully to tender to Your Royal Highness the deep gratitude of Bombay City and Presidency for Your Royal Highness' message of farewell. Your Royal Highness' appreciation of the arrangements will immediately be conveyed to all concerned. I venture on their behalf and that of the Government and people of this Presidency humbly to offer our united and heartfelt wishes for the continued success of Your Highness visit to India. The deep affection and loyalty which Your Royal Highness' presence has inspired will ever remain in the hearts of the people of Bombay."

MR. DESHPANDE.

FOUND GUILTY.

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 23.

The judgment in the case against Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande was delivered today by Mr. Waterfield, Sessions Judge. Mr. Deshpande was found guilty under 124 A and sentenced to undergo six months simple imprisonment. Mr. Deshpande and other non-cooperationists present in Court took the sentence with dignified indifference.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. DEVDHAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If the head of the Servants of India Society wants to achieve success, the first thing he should do is to beseech the "Masters of India" society to forego the land revenue of Malabar and Khulna and then see the results. Charity begins at home. No begging is necessary. Ten lacs of rupees are equal to a very small fraction of a pie in the rupee of India's land revenue.—Yours, etc.

MAHAVEVPRASAD SOORAJPRASAD.

MOPLAH PRISONERS.

DEATH DUE TO SUFFOCATION?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Nov. 22.

A Coimbatore correspondent writing to "Madras Mail" regarding death of the Moplah prisoners in the train says:—

Authorities are not prepared to admit that these men died of suffocation as it is said the same truck was used on previous occasions to convey prisoners to Bellary and this was done without a mishap. There is a theory that the truck was previously used to carry petrol and it is possible it was full of fumes when the prisoners were placed in it.

A Calicut message says that inquiry into the circumstances relating to Moplah train tragedy is now being held by Mr. A. R. Knapp, Spl. Commr.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

EFFECT OF OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

A communique reporting situation in Majabar during the week ending 21st November shows there have been considerable military operations effect of which has been good and though it cannot be said that the area near Kondotti and Edavana has been entirely cleared of rebels there is reason to expect that there will be no active resistance here for some time to come. Petitions offering submission continue to be received from the country round Malappuram and also from the neighbourhood of Kondotti. Altogether considerable progress has been made in dealing with the rebellion during the last week.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 21

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee has sent Rs. 2,250 to the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee as first instalment of the contribution of Sind to Malabar Relief Fund.

MOPLAH RIOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT Nov. 21.

Official.—The Auxiliary Force carried out punitive operations between the 15th and 18th in Masheri area. Four rebels were killed and one fire-arm was captured. Kachins from Nilambur raided the rebel paddy store five miles east of Nilambur and brought in 35 thousand pounds of paddy and 20 heads of cattle. A small band of rebels is reported to have broken back westwards near Trikkalangode, north of Manjeri. The remainder is still east of Nilambur-Edavanna-Manjeri Road.

FRACAS AT A PAGODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a committee consisting of the Commissioner of Pegu Division and two Burmese Members of the Legislative Council, to enquire into fracas at Shwedagon Pagoda on the night of 13th November. The proceedings will be open to the public and press and the evidence was invited from persons who were present.

LONDON LETTER.

A POLITICAL VISIT.

MR. SASTRI IN ECSTASY.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Prince of Wales left Portsmouth for India yesterday. The departure has been tremendously loomed in the Press and to read the papers one would suppose that the nation has been tremendously stirred by the event. Without wishing in the least to detract from hour such popularity as the Heir-apparent to the throne enjoys I am obliged to record, as a matter of truth, that the Nation, having a great many other matters more nearly concerning the domestic concerns of the people to consider, is not greatly stirred. The impression that one gains from reading the accounts in the newspapers, of vast crowds turning out in the metropolis to bid the Prince a tearful farewell, is not in any way justified. The Prince departed in a fog and there were very few people to see him off. And those who did assemble, as a certain number of people will gather in such places as the vicinity of Victoria Station whenever there is anything happening at all, were debarred from taking any part in the actual farewell, or even witnessing the departure by the fact that it took place at the far end of a long platform, completely shut off from the parts of the station to which the public are admitted. Generally speaking the public are only mildly interested in the event. What with trade depression and unemployment the majority of people wonder why the tax-payer should be called upon to pay £25,000 for a Royal tour at such a time, and there has been so much criticism in the Press of the kind and another of the decision that the tour should be undertaken, that those who have interested themselves in the matter have begun to realise that the people of India have no desire for a visit from the Prince of Wales at all, and, in fact, resent it.

Mr. Sastri in an Ecstasy

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, on the eve of his departure for Washington, where he is to engage in a fresh bout of hobnobbing with the world's leading statesmen, has taken upon himself to assure the British public through the columns of the "Times" that the people of India are eagerly waiting to accord the Prince an enthusiastic welcome. In a special article in the column of that journal, the ex-ascetic and President of the Servants of India Society, propounds the question: "What will India do?" and proceeds to answer it himself with the assurance that India "will show herself in her normal character, which is one of profound loyalty and attachment to the throne." He proceeds to expatiate on tris text with a reflection on the extent to which this character for attachment to the throne has stood the test of mutiny and war, political excitement and better strife and has baffled Bolshevists, Non-Co-operators (with a small n. and c.—Big B. for Bolshevists, small n. for Non-Co-operators in the "Times") and the dogs of martial law. Mr. Shastri declares that India "knows how to dry her tears, put on her gayest clothes and entertain the Royal Guest as though his visit had trans-muted her poverty into affluence." That, I think, is about the limit to which I can go in quotation of Mr. Shastri, without being provoked into profanity. For it is not easy to comment with patience and restraint on such a combination of untruth and balder dash as Mr. Shastri continues to pour out in the course of this article, grossly misrepresenting to the public in this country the sentiments of the people of India in regard to this Royal visit.

A Political visit.

The "Times" itself is so convinced that the movement is ripe for the visit that it remarks that, "if this is not the right movement for the present Prince of Wales to go to India, the right moment will never come"—a negative argument which is more true than the "Times" thinks—and it calls Mr. Shastri's assertions to its aid, in assuring the public that the tour of his Royal Highness will be a great success. The "Times" goes on to discuss the political aspects of the visit, after stating that the Prince goes chiefly "to gain that familiarity with the Indian peoples and their problems which the King-Emperor possesses in an unusual degree." It remarks that the Prince will arrive at a moment when the tension which has marked Indian politics during the past few years is still unrelaxed and says that the hope of all who are concerned for the welfare of India is that the tour will assist in the development of a more cordial atmosphere. Personal and friendly contact, it continues, counts for much more in the East than good government. Indians obeyed the laws, they were even ready to acknowledge the justice and the toleration of British rule, but their personal devotion was proffered to the Monarch. Queen Victoria's Proclamation on the assumption of Crown Rule bulked far more largely in the minds of Indians for over half-a-century than any number of legislative enactments. And so on. It is all written in the historictense and I do not know to what period of Indian history this past tense recital is supposed to refer. But we need only concern ourselves with the hard fact that it bears no relation to the realities of the present situation, and, if the Prince has been led to think the contrary, there is a painful disillusionment in store for him. I only quote it to show the emphasis which is laid on the political character of the visit. While Indians are being appealed to from so many quarters to give the Prince a friendly welcome on the score of his visit being merely one to make himself acquainted with the country and the people, we find not only the "Times" but most of the other papers building hopes on the expectation that the visit will have the happiest political results from the British point of view. "There are still antagonisms to be composed, "says the "Times," "but the Prince is the best of peace-makers." There we have it quite clearly. Not only are political results looked for from the visit, but that is clearly the intention with which it has been arranged. Of course, this is only emphasising the obvious. But it needs to be exposed, in view of the attempts that have been made to lure the Indian public into at least an acquiescence in the visit on the ground that the Prince has no part in politics and that it would be unfair to involve him in political controversies.

Lord Sydenham's Alarm

This political aspect of the visit was still further emphasised in the debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday night by Lord Curzon, on behalf of the Government. The debate was raised by Lord Sydenham, who indulged in one of his characteristic double-fronted attacks both on the Government and the national movement. I need not describe his speech at length. Its tone and language can well be imagined. His lordship still maintains, or affects to do so, that the Government is pursuing a policy of lamentable weakness and conciliation in India. He made the usual demand for a change to a policy of sterner measures and more force and he was especially alarmed at the prospect of any reduction in the military forces in the country. The general effect of "the grant of the constitution" was the great increase of organised agitation against British rule. The Gandhi Non-Co-operation movement and the Khilafat movement had gone on hand-in-hand, though they had nothing in common, and the Moplah rebellion was organised under the eyes of the Government. The Lahore Municipality had turned Bolshevist, the loyal ruling chiefs felt that they were being abandoned by the Government, the Civil Service was going to pieces, and concessions and neglect to enforce the law had produced race hatred, to an extent never known before. Such was the picture painted by Lord Sydenham. Like all that ex-satrap's works of imaginative art, it was a hopeless jumble of partially true results with an utterly wrong attribution of causes. Everything is due to the Government's so-called conciliation and non-existent generosity and timidity. Not a word, of course, as to the true causes of Indian discontent, in the making of which Lord Sydenham, himself, and his friends have played so prominent a part.

The Pontefical Rebuke.

Lord Curzon was in his best pontifical form and began with a stately rebuke to Lord Sydenham and Lord Ampthill for refusing to yield to his appeal to remove their notices of motion from the paper, or, at least, to postpone the discussion. The British Cabinet and the Viceroy were in almost hourly communication on matters of the utmost importance, and the state of these discussions rendered any definite pronouncement by the Government spokesmen on these matters premature and inopportune. All this he had told the two noble lords but they had refused to be impressed and insisted on going on with their motion. Above all he had pointed out that:

"The Prince of Wales was about to start to-morrow on a journey, on which all their eyes were bent in intense interest and hope, and he (Lord Curzon) would greatly deplore if anything was said, even by accident, or unconsciously to mar the harmony of his departure."

There, again, we find the spokesman of the Cabinet in the House of Lords, looking to the Prince's visit with a hope, which, it is obvious, from his words, and the occasion in which they were uttered, is that certain political results will follow from the royal tour. For the rest Lord Curzon refused to be drawn into an open discussion of the situation. His speech was the usual appeal to trust the men on the spot. Were not the conditions in India as well-known, and better known, to the Viceroy and his council? Were not they better fitted to judge and deal with the situation? Did not they know better than anyone in this country whether Gandhi's movement was failing in its appeal to the masses, as it had with the intellectuals? It was enough that the Viceroy had been assured of the complete and unanimous support of the Government at Home *in any action he and his colleagues chose to take*, (italics mine) Lord Reading possessed full authority at any day and any time to act in a manner he and his colleagues thought desirable for the indication of law and order. At such a moment, for Parliament to attempt to interfere, dictate or even suggest to the Viceroy and his council what they ought to do would be intolerable.

I do not suppose any Viceroy has even been given such a complete *carte blanche* to do as he likes. But it is characteristic of the present Cabinet to shift all responsibility from themselves. It enables them to take credit when the storm breaks for having refrained in any way from hampering the men on the spot and at the same time to put the blame on other people's shoulders.

Referring again to the Prince's visit, Lord Curzon concluded by describing in ornate language the expectations which had been formed by Government of its results. "In India his, (the Prince's) wonderful and winning personality, and his quite uncommon power of speech, wholly apart from his illustrious rank and power, would make a more definite and desirable impression, not only on the Princes but on the masses of India."

So once more, I repeat, let it be clearly understood that the chief hope reposed by the powers-that-be in this country in the Prince's visit, is that it will achieve the political results which British statesmanship has failed to bring about. The visit is a political stunt, pure and simple, nothing more or less.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are the extracts from the report of the work done by the Sabha during the year beginning from 1st July 1921 to the 30th June 1921.

The total number of membership upto date is about 6,700. There are 78 Life members, 212 A Class members, 224 B. Class members, 267 C. Class members, 5200 D. class members and the rest E. class members.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

In accordance with the resolution of the Amritsar Congress, the League was making arrangements to take the fullest advantage of the reforms but in the meanwhile Mahatma Gandhiji and the Khilafat Committee, being dissatisfied with the Turkish Treaty sent a manifesto to the Viceroy requesting the Viceroy to send the agitation himself as did his distinguished predecessor at the time of the South African trouble, and stating that if he did not see his way to do so, Non-co-operation would be a dire necessity. As nothing was done in the matter by the Viceroy they launched the programme of Non-cooperation on the 1st August 1920. The National Congress and other Political Associations were still in suspense as to the attitude to be taken up regarding the new programme. But considering the policy adopted by the Government regarding the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs a general feeling was growing that something more than ordinary agitation was necessary. The All-India Congress Committee met and decided to hold a Special Session of the Congress for considering the situation.

Of the extensive programme adopted by the Indian National Congress, the work of educating the public for Boycotting the new Councils had to be taken up at once, as the elections were fast approaching. The Managing Committee of the Sabha therefore, resolved to carry on a campaign in this connection and adopted the following statement for taking signatures of such voters as would agree to abstain from voting at these election:—

"In view and in virtue of the Resolution of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, we being voters in the electorate of for election to the Reformed Councils, hereby place on record our desire that we do not wish to be represented at the Provincial Council, (or the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State) and hereby inform all candidates that if they seek election in spite of our wish to the contrary, they will not represent us. We do not desire to be represented in the Reformed Councils, till justice has been granted in the matters of the Khilafat and the Punjab and Swarajya is established in India.

Almost all the National candidates withdrew their candidatures and more than 12,000 voters signed the above statement.

Although no agitation was started amongst the students at this stage, about 250 students mostly from the G. T. High School, left the School in accordance with the Congress Mandate, and asked for a National School. The Sabha promptly responded to their appeal and classes were opened for them in rooms temporarily obtained from the Marwadi Vidyalaya, and as the number went on increasing, the School was lodged in a flat in the Princess Street. The number of students now on roll is 650.

The Managing Committee of the Sabha resolved at its meeting held on 5th November to raise a special Fund for carrying on effectively the Non-Cooperation programme of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi besides issuing a stirring appeal to the Gujarati Public to help this Fund, personally helped in making collections at the Kapad Bazar and the Zaveri Bazar with the result that over Rs. 222-455 3-2, were subscribed.

Immediately after the Congress session, the Sabha in cooperation with the other political institutions held a number of meetings to explain the Congress mandate to the students and urged them to leave their schools and colleges.

In response to this appeal about 1,000 students withdrew from such institutions. Of these 565 were School students and the rest were college students.

GUJARATI NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

This School was opened on the 27th November 1920 in the Marwadi Vidyalaya with 207 boys who had left G. T. High School.

MARATHI NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The School was started on 11th January 1921 with 15 boys, but the number on roll today is 136. The staff consists of eight teachers including an Honorary Hindi Instructor and is working under the Principalship of Mr. R. S. Padbidri, M.A., S. T. C., late Head Master of the Marathi High School.

The Course of Instruction which follows mainly the lines laid down by the Gujarat Vidyapith includes besides the usual subjects in the secondary High School, Dharma (Religion) Hindi, Music, Spinning and Civics. Arrangement have been made to commence instructions in Book-keeping and Accountancy as an optional subject. The medium of instruction is Marathi. Twelve students appeared from the School for the last Examination of the Gujarat Vidyapith, of whom 10 passed.

A few of the Upper Classes boys have, under the guidance of the teachers, recently started a Manuscript Magazine. A Literary Society of the boys is also being formed for discussion amongst other things of current topics of National Interest. Hand-spinning is being specially attended to. In addition to the Classes at School every boy is induced to spin at least 40 tolas of yarn in a month. At present the School is located in the Minerva, Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

The College was started on the 1st February 1921 and was located in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Premises. From the beginning Mr. S. V. Puntambeker, M.A. (Oxon). Bar-at-Law is in charge of the College as Principal.

SADHAKASHRAM.

This Ashram was started on the 8th February 1921 with a view to train non-cooperating college students for National work, especially village Propaganda. The late Mr. Sitaram Poidar placed his bungalow and large premises at the disposal of the Swarajya Sabha to be utilised for the purpose. The subjects taught were spinning, weaving, agriculture, Hindi, current problems in Politics, social economics, village organisation, physical culture and music. Special attention was paid to Moral and Spiritual development of the Sadhakas.

On the opening day 26 members were admitted, and 20 more joined during the first term. Of these 13 left the Ashram during the term through the pressure of parents and relatives to revert to the old life. The remaining did good work in Bombay and in the Mofussil. As far as possible Sadhakas were sent to work in places of their own choice. The rest worked under the direction of the Ashram.

During the first quarter the work done was, collection of Swarajya Fund, enlisting members for the Congress, conducting spinning classes, and anti-drink propaganda. During the second term no fresh Sadhakas were sent out except to work in the neighbourhood as it was proposed to keep at least a batch of 25 sadhakas on the spot to look after weaving and agriculture department of the Ashram.

The subject of weaving hand-spun yarn is not so easy as it looks and much time will have to be spent in developing it properly. Practical agriculture also is fairly started though without the superintendence of an expert. However, Messrs. Modak and Nagpurkar of the Union Agency, have been taking great interest and have expressed their satisfaction with the work.

Much stress is laid on these factors as they are of extreme importance in village propaganda.

The number of students at present in the Ashram is 18, while 26 Sadhakas are working out.

The Ashram work is carried on under the supervision of Mr. K. G. Deshpande.

THE CHARKHA MOVEMENT.

Like the other associations the Sabha started by organizing classes for giving instructions in spinning and conducted and supervised 30 classes. A great difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient supply of Charkhas, the Sabha ultimately had to make its own arrangements for getting Charkhas manufactured. The Sabha also offered these Charkhas to the public at a fixed price and sold about 380 of them. Another difficulty experienced in this connection was re: cotton slivers and the Sabha arranged to purchase cotton slivers from the Mills and offered the same to the public. In this way the Sabha sold 312 lbs. of cotton in the city and 5,000 lbs., to Congress Committees and spinning class organisers in the mofussil. The Sabha received 1,085 lbs., of cotton as gift, which it got carded by the pinjaris. These slivers are used by the students of the school and the Ashram but the public is not yet willing to accept the same. About 291 lbs., of yarn was received from the classes and public, of which 30 lbs., was sold and the rest was sent to the Ashram at Andheri.

ARYA POLITICAL LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 21.

The question of establishing an Arya Political League has been attracting considerable attention in Arya Samaja circles for some time past. It is now announced that on the occasion of the forthcoming anniversary of the Lahore Arya Semaja a special conference, open to members of the arya Samaja alone, will be held on Saturday, the 26th instant to deliberate on the subject. The Muslim divines from Deoband after attending religious gatherings at Lahore, reached Amritsar on Monday. They were carried in procession through the streets to Dr. Kithlew's residence by the Khilafat leaders and volunteers amid shouts of "Alla Ho Akbar" and singing of Khilafat songs.

Sad rumours, which had been afloat concerning Dr. Kitchlew death have been contradicted by beat of drums as it has been ascertained that he is alive.

HOUSES SEARCHED BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

On information having been received by the Assistant Commissioner of Police that in some houses bombs were kept hidden, eight non-Brahmin houses were searched by Police. In the house of one Kothandam something like a bomb was found. It is not yet possible to ascertain composition of the find discovered and it will be forwarded for examination and report to the Inspector of Explosive. Kodandam, in whose house the object was found, stated to the Police that he was at Basra during the war, he was not a mill-employee and he had taken no part in the recent labour trouble. Objects discovered in the house must have been foisted on him and he had not the least idea of its composition.

REPRESSION IN NAUSHAHRO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAUSHARO (Sind), Nov. 18.

Messrs. Kotumal and Gurmukhdas, Secretaries, Congress Committee, Naushahro Feroze (Sind) and five other citizens were arrested here last night on charges of wrongful confinement, torture and disorder under sections 147, 330, 342 of I. P. C. Both Secretaries and two others refused bail.

THE EXCLSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

Just two performances more, and the Merry little party of Bandman players will bid us good-bye, in fact, to be precisely correct we understand they will say good-bye to us, for this season at any rate, at their Farewell "Pot Pouri" performance to-morrow evening. The programme provided for the occasion will be one of their best we are told and there is sure to be a large attendance.

On Monday last another performance of "Bran Pie" was given. This revue provides a very enjoyable evening's entertainment with plenty of variety. There were some little changes in the cast on account of the absence of Dora Dolaro and Jerry Verno, but otherwise no great difference was noticeable from their original production.

The outstanding features of the evening were, we think, the two songs at the piano by Madeline Rossiter, quite the most delightful numbers we have had the pleasure of listening to for some time.

As for sheer fun, well "The Orderly Dip" was without doubt the last word in amusement. This number provided a great chance for Jack Crechton, Dan Mansfield, and Eric Masters.

Dolly Prince took over the original part of Dora Dolaro in "Chong." In fact we are of the opinion this number is more suitable to the first named young lady. Dolly Prince certainly gave us a very delightful rendering of this popular song.

Last evening "Aigar" was produced again and was received enthusiastically. There was not the number of people in attendance as on previous occasions, probably due to the fact that many theatre-goers living outside the Fort have hesitated in being out of doors late at nigh during these unfortunate disturbances in Bombay. However, it is very gratifying to know things are now assuming a normal aspect, and we trust it will continue.

To-night "Buzz Buzz" is to be presented again. The revue is a very pleasing show, and quite worth seeing again. To-morrow will be the final performance of The Bandman Opera Company this season, and the farewell show will take the form of a Pot Pouri, in fact as we have already mentioned "Pot Pouri" is to be the official description.

This impromptu revue, at least we presume we would be correct in styling it thus will contain many of the best hits of the Bandman season.

We are certainly anticipating this interesting performance, and have no hesitation in recommending it to our theatre-goers as a good thing.

We thank the various members of the Bardman Company who have entertained us so well during their stay in Bombay and trust they will pay us another visit in the near future.

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

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(Sd.) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

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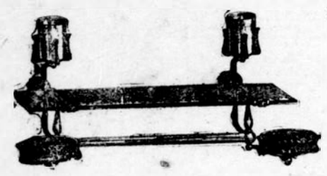

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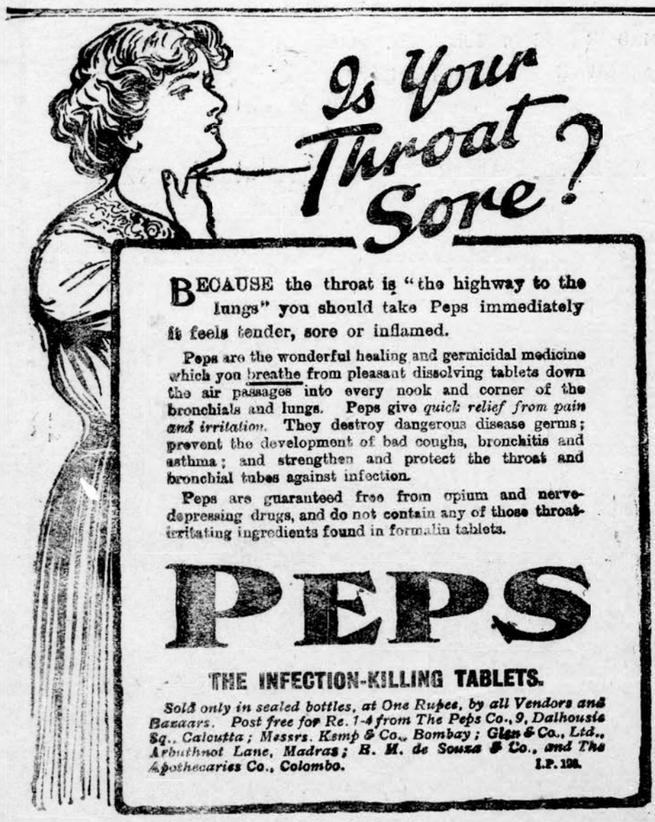

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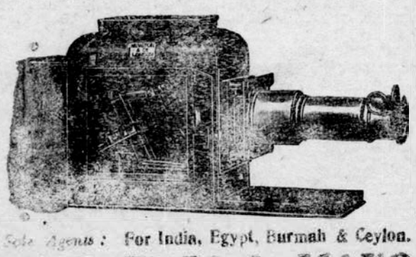

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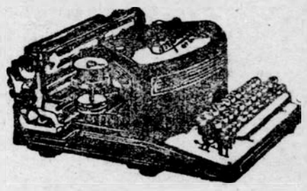

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